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Workers in Private Homes? Axis Adds to Balkan Force; Army Quits Hub War Plant

The World's Day—October 14, 1942

Washington: U. S. Plans to 'Take Over' Homes

The Government announced a plan to take over some private homes, requisitioning them if necessary, to lease them to workers in war industries.

President Roosevelt said that the manpower program was not working satisfactorily on its present voluntary basis but that whether compulsory legislation would be needed was still undecided.

The Government seized two more subsidiaries of Triumph Explosives, Inc., of Elkton, Md., bringing to five the number of subsidiaries seized. Earlier the main plant was taken over and five men arrested on bribery charges in connection with more than $1,000,000 of alleged irregularities.

The House by a roll call vote of 252 to 84 passed and sent to the Senate a bill outlawing the poll tax as a voting requirement in Federal elections.

Laura Ingalls, aviatrix convicted as an unregistered Nazi agent, is scheduled for a parole hearing by the District of Columbia Parole Board.

Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, prepared to depart to China to report to his government on the general war situation after conferring with President Roosevelt.

Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley who came to the United States weeks ago from his post as U. S. Minister to New Zealand is scheduled to return there shortly.

A bill extending an opportunity to join the American Legion to honorably discharged veterans of the current World War was passed by the House.

James F. Byrnes asked Congress to give President Roosevelt the additional wartime authority to stabilize and freeze all rents of real property, both residential and commercially. [Page 18.]

In Europe: Axis Increasing Forces in Balkans

In the Balkans Germany and Italy were reported increasing the size of their occupation forces. [Page 9.]

American movies will no longer be shown in France where audiences today crowded Vichy's largest theater for a final rerun of "Goodbye, Mr. Chips." British films were also banned.

Parliaments of Britain and Northern Ireland will continue in office for another year. The tenure was overwhelmingly extended by the Commons, which though elected in 1935 has been prolonging its five-year term, year by year, due to the war.

President Roosevelt's statement that important decisions had been taken on the necessity for diverting enemy forces from Russia and China by new offensives against Germany and Japan was given top display on the foreign news pages of Moscow newspapers.

Heinrich Himmler, chief of the German Gestapo, is in Rome and had held a long interview with Mussolini, according to a German radiocast.

Fifty hostages have been seized in the Belgian city of Ghent because a bomb was thrown into a school requisitioned as barracks for the Germany Army, killing a German guard, Belgian sources in London reported. Germans also imposed a fine of 500,000 francs on the town.

New England: Army Withdraws From Boston Plant

The Army virtually completed withdrawal from the S. A. Woods Company, South Boston munitions plant, which it seized on Presidential order Aug. 19. The plant will be operated by new but private management. [Page 2.]

One hundred thirty three persons, including 24 women, were admitted to the bar to practice law in Massachusetts before Judge Charles H. Donahue in the Supreme Court.

Final three of 30 cargo carriers built for Great Britain at South Portland, Maine, will be floated from their launching basins Sunday, leaving the yard free to build Liberty ships for the Maritime Commission.

National: Willkie to Account to the Nation

Wendell Willkie, flying from Minneapolis to Washington to make a quick report to President Roosevelt on his world air tour, announced he would give a full, frank and candid account of his trip to the nation.

Canada: 'More Essential Work' for Women

Women will be shifted to "more essential work," Humphrey Mitchell, Canadian Labor Minister, said in an address at Rochester, N. Y. He disclosed that 1,500,000 men and women out of Canada's 11,500,000 population had been brought into armed services and war industry.

Fettering of German prisoners of war in Canadian prison camps is proceeding according to schedule and in accordance with recent announcements by the British and Canadian Governments, C. G. Power, Associate Minister of National Defense, said. It is a reprisal for the German action in manacling Canadian prisoners captured during the Dieppe raid.

Nine newsprint plants in the Province of Quebec were under orders to start curtailment of production to divert 50,000 electrical horsepower and an unspecified number of workers into war industries.

Orient: Japan Names Minister to Portugal

Morindo Morishima, who was Japanese Consul General in New York until the Pacific war began, has been named Minister to Portugal, the Tokyo Foreign Office announced.

Owen Lattimore, American political adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, arrived in Chungking after an eight-month visit to the United States and announced that he carried messages from President Roosevelt to China's leader.

Americas: Brazil Takes Over Control of Press

President Vargas of Brazil decreed that "all organs of publication and advertising," regardless of their character or ownership, "are co-ordinated for the service of Brazil" for the duration of the war, and vested control of the press in the Ministry of Justice and Interior.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 5.

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Chaplain Service Depleting Pulpits

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 14 (AP)—Retired clergymen may receive the call again because of a pulpit supply shortage created by the response of younger ministers for chaplain service with the armed forces, according to Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches.

Dr. Jennings declared today that some churches have adopted the supply system while others have effected co-operative temporary unions to solve the problem for the duration.

Weather Predictions

SNOW | WARMER | COOL COLDER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Boston Scrap Collection Is Far in Rear

First day reports show speedy awakening needed if city is to go over top at end of drive.

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With a quota of 20 pounds a family, Boston turns up this morning with a collection in its first five wards of nine ounces a family!

This was revealed at a press conference by John I. Taylor, Jr., Regional Chief of Salvage, today.

The city has one of the lowest quotas in the State, yet initial collections indicate that it will only come within 1-40th of meeting it.

Unless, of course, the rest of the city wakes up before the week is over and does something about the disgraceful situation. "Why," said Mr. Taylor this morning, "I carry more junk than that in my pockets." Nine ounces is about the equivalent of two tin cans, it has been pointed out. This is not very big as a per-family yield, even the most conservative will admit, and does the Hub no credit in the midst of towns trebling their quota and more.

Iron Fences

Take the matter of old iron fences, for example. The State House fence, contributed by Governor Saltonstall last week, equalled the entire scrap output of Ward 5 in the Back Bay. "If the iron fences along Mt. Vernon Street were pulled down," estimated Mr. Taylor, "this would probably double the scrap we collected in the whole of that ward.

The downtown Ward 3 had an even worse showing with 18 tons. Not a single factory or industrial plant in Ward 3 added any scrap to the pile, said Mr. Taylor, and there was none forthcoming from the hundreds of waterfront warehouses.

Asked who would handle the demolition of fences, Mr. Taylor declared, "We will remove any fence any place. Furthermore we have an art expert who will appraise any fence and tell the owner whether it has historic or artistic value. If it has, it should not be scrapped, of course. But most of the fences in the city do not have."

Worst of Any City

Ward 5 in the well-to-do Back Bay has a population equal to that of Taunton, Mass. Taunton turned in 500 tons of scrap; Ward 5, 35 tons. This just gives you an idea.

Boston's record on the first day of its collection was the worst any major city has shown anywhere,

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Stimson: Fighting Army Needs Youth; 5 More Japanese Ships Sunk by U. S.; Smuts' Trip Forecasts Offensive War

South African leader in London to confer on questions of strategy for United Nations.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—"A new phase where the defensive can be replaced by the offensive, and the war can be prevented from dragging on endlessly," was announced by Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts who has arrived in London for consultations with the War Cabinet and military chiefs.

Coming as it does simultaneously with increasing signs from the Continent that Germany is preparing to shift its strategy from offensive to defensive, this declaration has aroused special interest here.

For Marshal Smuts is highly regarded in England not only by the general public, but by many well-informed military observers as one of the democracies' soundest strategists.

Africa All Important

He has been warmly welcomed therefore and it is felt that his presence in the supreme war councils at this particular time is of the greatest importance.

"This switchover [of Allied strategy from defensive to offensive] will determine the outcome of the war, and therefore deserves our most careful planning," Marshal Smuts declared. His participation in this planning underlines the importance of Africa's position in the present stage of the war.

"More and more Africa is emerging as a dominant feature in our war strategy on which the future outcome of the war will largely depend," Marshal Smuts said. He added:

New Phase Entered

"I have therefore continued to emphasize to the best of my ability the importance of African theaters of the war. The central and vital position they occupy in our world-wide strategy is becoming plainer every day, but perhaps further emphasis may not be out of place.

"I am convinced, with the resources we now command, victory should be ours if we follow the right strategy with the utmost energy.

"With the grand American effort coming into full swing we enter upon a new phase where the defensive can be replaced by the offensive and the war can be pre-

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

New action in Western Pacific costs enemy a cruiser, two cargo ships, two tankers.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

United States submarines in the Western Pacific have sunk a Japanese heavy cruiser, four other vessels—two cargo ships and two tankers—and damaged two others, the Navy announced.

Besides these submarine successes American naval detachments and planes have achieved new successes in the Southern Pacific.

A United States Navy task force intercepted a Japanese squadron attempting to land reinforcements on Guadalcanal in the Solomons, drove it off after sinking a 10,000-ton cruiser, four destroyers and a transport and in the subsequent chase severely damaged a cruiser and a destroyer. The engagements were announced by the Navy to have taken place during the past week.

This surprise appearance of this task force coupled with tremendous activity on the part of United Nations bombers in various parts of the Southern Pacific gives meaning to Admiral Nimitz's statement that the United Nations will "hold, consolidate" and "eventually start moving ahead."

Much of the heavy bombing was clearly designed to keep the Japanese at home and to prevent them from co-operating with the naval detachments sent against Guadalcanal Island. The airfield and ground installations of Rabaul, the Japanese base on New Britain, were churned up by 1,000-pound bombs. Heavy bombers also attacked the subsidiary Japanese base at Rekata Bay in the north of the Solomons.

Over Guadalcanal itself a combined force of Army, Navy and Marine fighter planes intercepted 65 Japanese bombers and fighters, downing 12 planes and forcing the rest to drop their bomb loads on empty ground.

There is sufficient evidence, in short, that while the Russian campaign begins to show signs of easing off for the winter, the Pacific, like the Egyptian, will be on in full force. There is no sign at the moment of activity in Egypt, but the intensified air attacks on Malta, now in their third day, can only indicate that the reinforcements needed by Rommel for the new campaign

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Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson

War Secretary and Chief of Staff in accord on immense U. S. Army and Air Force.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—The War Department wants to hit the Axis with a gigantic army of young, hardened soldiers eager for combat.

To that end the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff of the American Army told Congress today that the immediate drafting of 18 and 19 year-old youths is imperative in order that the United States may hold a mobile striking force strong enough to play a deciding, offensive role in World War II.

In urging Congress to lower the draft age to meet an "imperative need" of the armed forces, Secretary Henry L. Stimson and Gen. George C. Marshall frankly disclosed:

1. That the United States Army will be increased to 7,500,000 men next year and that "there is no other solution" to the problem of building this Army than calling youth to service.
2. That the American air force in 1943 will be brought to the startling total of 2,200,000 men.
3. That the War Department is embarked upon creating the largest air force which production and transportation will sustain.
4. That, in Mr. Stimson's words, "statistics show our Army is getting too old, that while in March the average age of divisions then being activated was 26 years and 2 months, in August this average had advanced to 28 years and two months.

Congress Speeds Action

"That is too high," the Secretary told the House Military Affairs Committee before which he testified this morning as Congress gave every evidence of being ready to rush the necessary legislation to early enactment.

"It means that the division contains a large percentage of men who should not be in battle and who perhaps will have to be relieved on the field by men who have insufficient training."

General Marshall, in paralleling Secretary Stimson's testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, pointed out that the army is now getting privates of 38 years of age.

"That," he said, "is not a good thing. The older men ought to be at machines where they can do what they are good at. The younger men, in my experience, all want to do more."

Warning by Hershey

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, warned the committee that drafting 18 and 19 year-olds would not do more than delay the induction of married men on a large scale, but admitted that "it may hold off the induction of married men with children until some time in 1943."

He said that in order to meet Army demands, selective service will have to furnish 650,000 men in October and November, and that it will not be until December at the earliest that the pressure on married men can be relieved by drafting these in the 18-19 year age group.

It will take at least 30 to 40 days after enactment of the bill, General Hershey said, to "process" this group and begin inducting them.

Secretary Stimson revealed the very significant fact that the American soldier requires no more than 12 months of training, as compared with 24 months for the Germans. He said the reason was that "our men train more quickly than the Germans."

He characterized the prospective 1943 American Army of 7,500,000 men as a "conservative estimate." He felt that, if anything, the revisions would be upward.

For Overseas Duty

Mr. Stimson said the Army was planning to train to a "high degree of perfection" as many ground units as can be built up for overseas duty.

"Our estimates are that these units, including what now are overseas and what will be in training, will total 3,300,000 in organized ground units.

"In addition to the foregoing two estimates, we estimate that approximately 1,000,000 men will be involved in training."

He said that an additional 1,000,000 would be in the services of supply.

"There now is in the Army 4,250,000 men approximately," he explained. "Adding together the four estimates, the total will be approximately 7,500,000 men in 1943."

Illustrating the need for younger men, General Marshall mentioned

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U. S. War Goods Beating Difficulties of Transport

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Transportation of American war goods to the world's battlefronts is mounting rapidly and very real progress is being made in overcoming the Allied shortage of freight-carrying capacity, according to many indications here.

This improvement is felt not only in ocean shipping but also on the air, truck, and train routes which are binding the United Nations war effort into an unbeatable whole.

War officials say that every day brings increasing evidence that the United Nations supply routes are beginning to function with such efficiency as to change the entire war picture. There is a conviction here that the Axis has already suffered a major defeat in being unable to prevent the establishment of this transportation system.

Although there are still many areas, principally in the Far East, where a vast amount of work must be done before war goods can be shipped to the fronts in sufficient quantity, plans for such routes are already well advanced.

It is not too much to expect that the extraordinary success of the trans-African supply route will be duplicated in the Far East.

Not Napping

Whereas the Army and Navy recently underwent a barrage of criticism over their alleged failure to do more about air transport, particularly in line with Henry J. Kaiser's suggestion to build huge flying boats, there is now evidence that the armed services were not caught napping in this matter. Air cargo carriers are now pouring out of factories at a substantial rate and figures here show that the amount of light freight carried by planes is jumping at a phenomenal rate.

In this connection, it is recalled

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Schoolboys and Maybe Girls To Deliver Boston Yule Mail

Boston school youths will help carry Christmas mail this year because of the large number of postmen in the Army, it developed today.

Two thousands boys from 16 to 18 years of age—and just possibly some high school girls—are wanted to substitute on regular routes, or in the post offices themselves, Acting Postmaster John W. Gleavy said today, following decision of the Boston School Committee to release children Dec. 18 to Jan. 1.

A large number of boys have already signified willingness to do postal work, Mr. Gleavey disclosed. They will be paid the usual 65 cents an hour for daytime work, and this plus 10 per cent extra for night shift duty.

It was at the Postmaster's request that the School Committee yesterday voted to lengthen the Christmas vacation by two days, and thus free school boys for work during the holiday mail rush.

Special training will be given the volunteers for inside clerical duty. They will be taught the post office's "scheme of separation," so as to be able to assort incoming mail into correct routes.

Some of the youngsters will shoulder bags and go out from house to house with the mail, and if manpower shortages become even more acute, the office will hire girls—"but we want to stay away from that if possible," Mr. Gleavey said.

Letters have already been sent school principals informing them of the plan and asking their help in obtaining volunteers, he disclosed. Replies are already beginning to come in.

Labor's Future

Organized labor will be in a stronger position, on the whole, after the war. It will wish, and will assume, a greater share and responsibility in making the peace. "Labor's present demands have nothing extravagant or excessive about them," writes Edward J. Phelan, who contributes the twelfth article in "The World We Want" series today. "They coincide with a new conception of what the democratic world must be, if it is to survive." The Acting Director of the International Labor Organization gives a cautiously liberal, or, if you will, a radically conservative view of the outlook for world labor on the first page of the second section.

India: Next Move Up to Indians

Associated Press

Autographs at $1.65 Each

Mohandas K. Gandhi, surrounded by followers in the All-India Congress Party at Bombay, shortly before his recent arrest, autographs books, slips of paper, and other articles for five rupees—about $1.65—per autograph. The money went to his fund to aid India's "untouchables."

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 13. Delayed. (AP)—An Indian plea for American intervention to work out some adjustment of the Indian question appeared today in the Statesman, important English-edited Indian daily whose policy for a long time has been close to that of the Government of India itself.

The editorial, which attracted widespread attention, expressed regret that Wendell Willkie failed to come to India on his round-the-world journey.

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 14—It is still too early to determine how Indian opinion will react to Secretary of State for India L. S. Amery's recent declaration that Great Britain's pledge to India of "complete and unqualified freedom" after the war still stands. It is also too early to predict what effect it will have on the present tangled political situation in India.

Optimism would not be advisable but Mr. Amery's declaration that the door to Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals is still open should give reassurance to some quarters desiring an interim settlement.

In the absence of authoritative comment this dispatch may be able to offer a few personal opinions on different aspects of the subject. This correspondent saw at first hand for five years proceedings culminating in the Government of India Act of 1935, the civil disobedience movement in India in

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German Industrialists Tighten Economic Noose on the Dutch

By Pieter V. Anen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While Nazi authorities in Holland are preparing to deport a large portion of Dutch capital and labor to the Baltic States and the newly won provinces of Western Russia, German banking and industry are tightening their grip on Holland's economic life.

The Nazis have evolved a simple technique which gives them the choice between several methods to gain control over the industrial and trade facilities of their victims.

The shortest way is that of outright expropriation; it is being chosen with respect to Jewish-owned enterprises or such undertakings in which Jewish capital had any share.

If, however, Jewish participation does not provide a pretext for looting, the Nazis declare the enterprise as being essential for the German war effort and install into it one or more directors of their own.

Shares for German Groups

If this second method is inadvisable, they force the management to increase the nominal capital issue of the company, and to sell the new share to German groups.

By these methods the Nazis secure for themselves a dominant position in the Netherland Cable Factory, the Harlemsche Machine Factory, the Allgemeene Kunstzidje Unie, manufacturers of rayon, and the large Ford assembly plant near Amsterdam. In the latter case the company was ordered to increase the nominal capital issue from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 guilders (about $1,600,000 to $2,777,000).

Other measures to establish and tighten control include the distribution of imported raw materials, the giving away of contracts, and the interpolation of official and semi-official agencies into the path of business transactions.

Advisory Committee

The German Chamber of Commerce, for instance, has established advisory committees for banking, insurance, and industry whose alleged purpose is to unite German enterprises in the Netherlands and to present German complaints effectively.

Actually, these committees serve as centers of trade espionage and as commercial reconnaissance troops looking out for opportunities to increase German influence.

The same goal is being pursued by two Nazi-sponsored finance

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Army Retiring From South Boston Shell Plant Seized During Labor Controversy

Firm From Texas Takes Over Entire Works

The Army today practically completed stepping out of the S. A. Woods Machine Company plant in South Boston, and returning it to private management. The plant, which is making shells, is the only one to date to be seized in New England by the government.

Control of the plant was not, however, restored to the former operators, who balked on following labor requirements set by the National War Labor Board and President Roosevelt.

The plant has been given into entirely new hands. The Murray Company of Dallas, Texas, is taking over.

War Materials

The Murray Company manufactures cotton ginning machinery, has plants in Dallas and Atlanta, and also owns the Carver Cotton Gin Company at East Bridgewater, Mass. All are making war materials.

H. B. Braude, who is in charge of the East Bridgewater plant, will manage the Woods company operations. Mr. Braude also heads the Chandler & Farquhar Co., Inc., of 900 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, which deals in machine tools and hardware.

Joint Council

The new management will shortly sign a union contract embodying the issues which the ownership refused to concede at the demands of the President and the War Department, it is stated in the official announcement of the changeover.

The Murray Company and the union will also establish a joint labor management production council.

The point on which the original management balked was principally acceptance of a maintenance of membership clause in its contract with the union. By this every member of the union not resigning within 15 days would be required to maintain his membership in good standing for the period of the contract as a provision of holding his job. The company also declined to subscribe to arbitration.

The Army seized the plant on Aug. 19.

The union is the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Several Army guards remained still at the plant today, as the formalities of return of the property to private hands require another Executive Order by President Roosevelt, which is expected shortly.

Small N. E. Business Plants Face Best Work Prospects

Small New England concerns that can do war work have just come into their best chance for war orders. Small business leaders have been put on the job.

Richard C. Cooke of Boston has been named to take charge of the Small War Plants Section of the War Production Board for New England as assistant to Clarence A. Woodruff, Deputy Director of WPB in charge of production services and smaller war plants activities. Both are new posts.

As president of the Smaller Business Association of New England, Mr. Cooke has been struggling for the past year and a half to get war work for small establishments.

Three months ago S. Abbot Smith, of Chelsea, Mass., a vice-president of the Smaller Business Association, went to Washington as one of the five directors of the Small War Plants Corporation set up by the Government. The corporation has capital of $150,000,000 and the assignment of helping small business.

Teamwork for Objective

Thus a small business team has been formed. Mr. Smith in Washington is trying to do everything he can to get war business for small establishments here and elsewhere, and Mr. Cooke on the ground will endeavor to complete the hook-up in New England.

Each is a small businessman himself. Mr. Smith is president of a long-time wallpaper manufacturing company with 85 employees. Mr. Cooke heads a soft drink plant at Natick, Mass., with 20.

It is the hope of both that many small shops and plants will be enabled to obtain enough war business to keep from closing.

"The Small War Plants Corporation at Washington has recently gotten the procurement agencies to give a percentage of an ordnance procurement small enough to be made by small plants," Mr. Cooke said today.

"This is an ammunition box. The Army gave 50 per cent of its requirement to the Small War Plant Corporation, and the corporation has put a substantial part of the order into New England.

"We in New England will now get hold of four or five capable small companies with adequate facilities to serve as prime contractors, and shall insist that they divide up the work as far as practicable among other small plants in need of work. It will not be given to a plant just because it is small, but because it needs the business.

"The Boston Ordnance District, Chemical Warfare, and various other agencies have already given evidence of having business available for the smaller plants, such as tools which are fairly simple and can be made in shops with eight or ten people.

"When we get rolling, I feel we will save a great many small plants in New England. Out of this new program will come a higher percentage of allocations of war business to this region. Previously the small New England plant has had to bid against the whole country,—the 10 man shop against plants with hundreds and thousands.

More Bids Negotiating

"We hope also for more negotiation of bids, so that where the small man here may have one chance in three or maybe 50-50. Under the lowest bidder plan, the little concern had no chance. Where the shop is so small that the president has to be sales manager, foreman, and everything else rolled in one, he does not have the time to study doing business with the Government.

"I feel now we have a real opportunity to do something for the small business to help all. There is still a rocky road ahead for many.

"But we have a bigger opportunity than there has ever been before. A great deal hinges now on how much procurement business comes into New England."

Mr. Woodruff, who becomes Deputy Director of WPB for New England in charge of production services and small war plants activities, has been chief engineer for WPB in this region. He was formerly head of the conversion section of the Contract Distribution division of WPB at Washington. Before that he was president and general manager of the Andover-Kent Company of Middletown, Conn. He is a graduate of M. I. T. His appointment is regarded as assuring that small plants will have expert engineering assistance.

Both Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Cooke were named to their new positions this week by Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., the WPB Regional Director.

Mr. Cooke, who has been serving for the past several months as regional food rationing officer of the OPA, is now winding up his work there, and goes to his new post Monday.

D.A.R. Chapters Plan Season's Opening Monday

Both the Lucy Jackson Chapter and the Old North Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will open their 1942-43 season next Monday.

All-out war service will be the aim of the Lucy Jackson Chapter this year, according to Mrs. J. Holcombe Brown, Regent, who will preside at the 2 o'clock meeting in the Chapter House, in Newton Part of the session will be devoted to a revision of by-laws, Mrs. Cordelia B. Bartlett, State Parliamentarian, in charge. Wartime refreshments will be served with Mrs. Winifred S. Smyth acting as chairman of the group of hostesses.

Mrs. Alfred H. Newcomb, the new Regent of the Old North Chapter, will preside at its meeting, which is scheduled for 2 p. m. at the Hotel Pioneer. Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, State Vice-Regent, will speak on "Genealogical Records." The refreshment hour will be under the direction of Mrs. George W. Boland and Mrs. Frank D. Littlefield.

On Wednesday, Oct. 28, the Old North Chapter reading group will meet at the home of Mrs. E. S. Boland, 9 Alban Street, Ashmont, at 12:30 o'clock.

By a Staff Photographer

March of the Scrap Metal Goes On

Girls at the Erskine School, 111 Beacon Street, Boston, shown taking a few preliminary whacks at the iron fence which they are donating today to the scrap collection. Left to right, the girls are: Chiquita Mitchell of Brookline, Mildred Maxwell of Cincinnati, Betty Grubb of San Francisco, Elise Bandekow of South Orange, N. J., Sally Parchert of Lowell, and Phyllis Bixler of Scottdale, Pa.

Boston Scrap Collection Is Far in Rear

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it was stated. "This city ought easily to produce 10,000 tons of scrap," declared John D. Orr, Executive Secretary of the Salvage Committee.

To aid householders to ferret out every least bit of scrap in their homes, the following list of scrap possibilities has been issued by the War Production Board. Check it and see what you have in your own home.

Andirons
Ashcans
Ash Sifters
Ashtrays and Stands
Auto Bumpers
Axes

Baby Carriages
Baseball Masks
Basins
Bathtubs
Batteries
Battery Chargers
Beds, Metal
Bedpans
Bed Springs
Bells
Belt Buckles
Bicycle Parts
Boat Accessories
Boilers
Bolts and Nuts
Book Ends
Brackets
Bread Boxes
Bridge Chairs
Brush Burners
Bulk Socket and Chain
Button Hooks
Buttons, Metal

Cable
Cake Tins
Calendar Holders
Cameras
Candlesticks
Candy Boxes
Canister Sets
Can openers
Caps—Bottles, Jars
Carpet Sweepers
Cartridge Cases
Cash Boxes
Casters
Chains
Chisels
Clocks
Clothes Hangers
Coal Grates
Coat Hooks
Coffee Mills
Compacts
Cooking Utensils
Cork Screws
Cornices
Costume Jewelry
Costumers
Cots, Metal
Cribs
Curlers
Curling Irons
Curtain Rods, Hooks
Cutlery

Darning Needles
Dishpans
Door Hardware
Dustpans

Electric Bulbs
Electric Fans
Electric Grilles
Electric Heaters
Electric Irons
Electric Light Fixtures
Electric Mixers
Electric Percolators
Electric Razors
Electric Toasters
Electric Water Heaters
Electric Wiring Devices
Electric Wire
Fasteners
Fences
File Cabinets
Film Storage Cans
Fire Extinguishers
Fireplace Accessories
Fishing Rods, Reels
Flashlights
Flatirons
Flower Pot Stands
Fuel Tanks
Funnels
Furnaces and Fittings

Garbage Burners
Garden Tools
Gas Heaters
Gas Stoves
Golf Clubs
Grills
Guns

Hair Dryers
Hammers
Hatchets
Hinges
Hose Nozzles and Couplings
Humidors (Tobacco, etc.)
Icebox Trays, Shelves
Icepicks
Incense Burners
Incinerators (Gas)
Ironers
Keys and Key Rings
Kitchen Utensils

Lanterns
Laundry Tubs
Lawn Mowers
Lawn Furniture
Letter Boxes
Letter files
Letter Openers
License Plate Frames
Lighters (Cigarette, etc.)
Lipstick Cases
Locks
Luggage Racks
Lunch Boxes

Manicure Sets
Medicine Cabinets
Mop Pails
Motion Picture Projectors
Motors-Electric and Victrola
Musical Instruments

Nail Files
Nails
Napkin Holders
Nut Picks and Crackers

Oil Cans
Oil Stoves
Ornaments
Outboard Motors
Oven Pans

Pails
Pans
Paper Weights
Penells, Mechanical
Penpoints and Holder
Pen, Fountain
Percolators
Pianos
Paint Cans
Picture Frames and Hooks
Pipes and Racks
Pliers
Plumbing Fixtures and Piping
Porch Screens
Portable Ponographs
Pots
Pressure Cookers
Pulleys

Radiators
Radiator Covers and Valves
Radios and Tubes
Railings
Rain Pipe
Rakes
Razors
Refrigerators
Rifle Cleaning Rods and Brushes
Roasters
Rubbish Burners
Rug Beaters

Safes
Sash Weights
Scales (bathroom, Baby, etc.)
Sciasors
Screens (Window, Fireplaces, etc.)
Sewing Machines
Sharpeners
Shelf Brackets
Shoe Buckles
Shoehorns
Shoe Trees
Shovels and Spades
Sinks
Skates (Roller, Ice, etc.)
Skid Chains
Sleds
Soap Dishes
Spark Plugs
Spoons
Springs
Sprinklers
Steel Brushes
Steel Posts
Steel Wool
Sterilizers
Stoves
Stretchers (Sock, sweater, etc.)
Suede Brushes
Sun Lamps

Tanks (Water, Oil, etc.)
Tennis (Racquets and Frames)
Thermos Bottles
Thimbles
Tie Clasps
Tie Holders
Tools (Farm, Auto, Garden, etc.)
Towel Racks
Toys
Trays
Trunks
Tweezers
Typewriters

Umbrella Rods

Vacuum Cleaners
Vegetable Bins
Ventilators

Waffle Irons
Washing Machines
Washtubs
Waste Baskets
Washboards
Waste Pumps
Watches
Weathervanes
Weights
Wire
Wire Brushes

Zippers.

The issue is clear, say officials. Either we get the scrap in this month or the steel mills which supply arms to our fighting forces close down this winter. When snow begins to fly, the time for collecting scrap has gone by.

Tall Drivers Find Goodwin a Friend

Bay State six-footers found a friend in Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin today when the Registrar abolished the ruling that stickers must be placed on the upper part of automobile windshields only.

Mr. Goodwin's decision came after he had received a letter from a tall car owner who complained that he was becoming stoop shouldered from trying to see through the lower part of his windshield because the top part was covered with stickers.

What with low awnings and windshield stickers tall men are having their troubles Mr. Goodwin's correspondent pointed out. Whereupon the Registrar replied he was glad to permit the use of stickers on the lower part of the windshields if it would help tall men to be straight from now on.

Bay State Public-Opinion Poll Centers on 'Union Now' Drive

This is the first of a group of articles on major issues in the present Massachusetts election campaign and on candidates for the chief Federal and State offices.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts's public opinion on the question of establishing a Federal Union to safeguard future peace will be indicated on Nov. 3, when one fourth of the Bay State's 2,100,000 voters will have an opportunity to cast ballots on the issue.

Only Massachusetts permits "public-policy" voting on current issues. Thus the approximately 510,000 voters who find this issue on their ballots Nov. 3 will be enjoying a rare privilege.

Furthermore, these voters will have centered upon them the attention of followers of Clarence Streit, former foreign correspondent, who brought forth the Federal Union idea in 1939 in his book, "Union Now." A substantial favorable vote in the 42 Massachusetts representative districts where the issue will be on the ballot would speed and strengthen the Federal Union drive throughout the nation for the building of "The New World of Tomorrow."

The districts chosen for the test are slightly more than one fourth of the 149 representative districts in Massachusetts. To gain a "public-policy" vote on the issue, it was necessary to file the approving signatures of at least 200 registered voters in each of the chosen districts.

The question to be voted on reads:

"Shall the Representative (or Representatives) in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote to request the President and Congress to call at the earliest possible moment a convention of Representatives of all free peoples, to frame a Federal Constitution under which they may unite in a Democratic World Government?"

Not Binding

Most Massachusetts Representatives do not consider the "public-policy" vote binding upon them. For example, two years ago the question of a state lottery to finance liberalization of old-age assistance gained overwhelmingly favorable votes in 20 of the State's 40 Senatorial districts, but the lottery measure received no real support in the Legislature in 1941.

However, a favorable vote would stimulate interest in the Federal Union movement and on this issue might have more effect upon the Legislature.

Spearhead of the Federal Union drive in Massachusetts is the Massachusetts Committee of Federal Union, with headquarters at 9 Park Street, Boston.

The Committee was established in 1939 through the enthusiasm of Miss Elizabeth Cady, Executive Secretary, who gave up a steady position with a Boston publishing company to start the Massachusetts organization.

Dr. Endicott Peabody, former Headmaster of Groton School, is Honorary Chairman of the Massachusetts group, while the Rev. Leslie T. Pennington, Pastor of First Unitarian Church, Cambridge, is Chairman. Conrad Hobbs, former President of the Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Association, is Treasurer.

Four Fundamentals

As outlined by the Massachusetts group, the four fundamentals of Federal Union are:

"1. A union of self-governing peoples—forever open to all who accept and will maintain the principles of freedom, as the beginning of the United States of the World.

"2. A constitution based on a Bill of Rights providing for political freedom, equal opportunity, and civil liberty.

"3. A Union Congress elected by the people, not appointed by their governments, to manage the international affairs which lead to war (retaining national self-government for national affairs).

"4. A Union defense force to keep order in the world."

Miss Cady pointed out that the Massachusetts group is part of a national organization, headquarters of which is in New York. Boston, she added, has the largest branch office in the movement. Other offices are located in Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

The Executive Secretary explained that her organization is now conducting an educational campaign to convince the people in general of the necessity of Federal Union to prevent recurrence of wars.

During the war, she asserted, is the time to discuss the issues and to lay the groundwork for the future organization. If the issues are not considered until after the war, she added, it will be impossible to attain a solution to the problem of world peace.

Miss Cady pointed to the resolution adopted by the Federal Union National Convention this year stating that "the ultimate condition for a just and lasting peace is a Federal Union of all mankind. As the first step toward this end and as the best way to win the war and extend those basic freedoms for which we are fighting, we believe that we, the people of the United States, should lead in forming now, behind the strongest possible Bill of Rights, a Federal Union of those peoples with whom we have compelling natural ties. Opposed to imperialism in all its forms, this nucleus Union should be open to all peoples who are prepared to share the rights and responsibilities of the Union."

The 42 districts in which the issue is on the ballot present a cross section of the State as a whole. A breakdown of the population figures shows that the districts are 48 per cent urban, 30 per cent suburban and 22 per cent rural.

144 Cities and Towns

A total of 144 cities and towns are included in the area covered. However, not all of each city necessarily is included. For instance, in Boston, only four wards will vote on the issue—Ward 5, Back Bay Ward 12, Roxbury; Ward 15, Dorchester, and Ward 20, West Roxbury. Likewise, only one district in Worcester and two districts in Springfield are included.

The urban communities in which the vote is being taken are:

Amesbury, Athol, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Clinton, Everett, Fitchburg, Gloucester, Leominster, Malden, Newburyport, Northampton, Pittsfield, Somerville, Springfield, Taunton, Westfield, and Worcester.

The suburban communities included are:

Bedford, Belmont, Canton, Concord, Dedham, Dover, Framingham, Lexington, Lincoln, Melrose, Needham, Newton, Norwood, Stoneham, Sudbury, Wakefield, Waltham, Wayland, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Winchester, and Woburn.

Miss Cady believes the "public-policy" vote in Massachusetts is much better than having a Federal Union resolution adopted directly by the Legislature as has been done in North Carolina and New Jersey, and as is being attempted in Colorado and Pennsylvania.

Interest Aroused

Through the privilege of going directly to the voters on the issue, she said, much more interest is aroused among the people.

The Federal Union campaign is being conducted by means of subway posters, distribution of fliers from door to door in various districts, and a speakers bureau, headed by Miss Synda White. Speakers are appearing at Kiwanis Club, Rotary Club, and women's club meetings, as well as at other affairs.

Dr. Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard Professor of Government who is a member of the Committee's Advisory Council, is scheduled for radio talks on the Federal Union idea.

Numerous college professors are interested in the movement and are active in backing it. They include Dr. Hans Kohn of Smith College, a member of the Committee's Board of Directors; Prof. Frederick Schumann of Williams, author of "Design for Power"; Prof. Jessie Tatlock, History Department, Mount Holyoke College; Dr. Morris B. Lambie, Harvard Professor of Government, who is on the Advisory Council, and others.

Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor, who formerly served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and Payson Smith, former State Commissioner of Education, are also among the Advisory Council members.

Voters—Last Day For Registration

In every Massachusetts city and town today final sessions are being held for registration of unregistered voters for the Nov. 3 state election. Under State law all communities must hold long registration sessions today.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in the Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, Lynn, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 17
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

SNOW | WARMER | COOL | COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly warmer tonight; slight wind.

Southwestern Maine and Vermont: Slightly warmer tonight.

New Hampshire: Intermittent light rain in the mountain section. Slightly warmer tonight.

Vermont: Intermittent light rain and slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Intermittent rain west of the Connecticut River; slightly warmer tonight.

Eastport to Rock Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:03 p. m.: 11.0 ft.
Thursday, 3:36 p. m.: 10.7 ft.
Light all vehicles by 6:38 p. m. Wednesday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

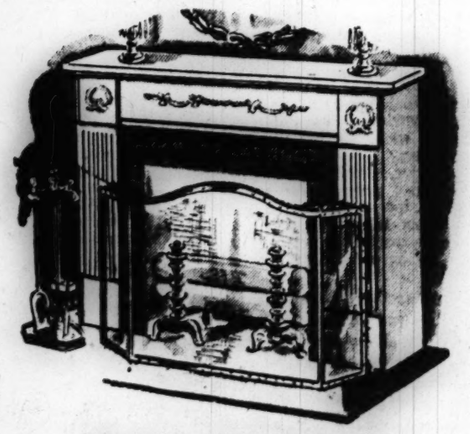
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

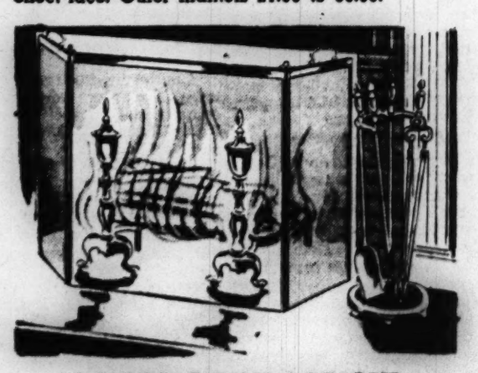
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST STORE
BOSTON

Fireplace Fixtures



7-PIECE FIREPLACE SET
"Burnt antique" brass finish. 3-fold screen, 17½" high cast iron andirons and 4-piece fire set. 12.95

FIREPLACE MANTEL.....25.00
Decorated mantel finished in white or with brick effect face. Other mantels 21.95 to 59.95.



7-PIECE FIREPLACE SET
Polished brass in decorative design. Large 3-section screen, 21½" high cast brass andirons and 4-piece fire set. 25.00

JORDAN MARSH ANNEX—FOURTH FLOOR

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
THE STORE FOR MEN
BOSTON

FOR CORRECT UNIFORMS AND FURNISHINGS FOR OFFICERS . . . COME TO OUR

NEW SIXTH FLOOR UNIFORM SHOP

Army Officers' Regulation O.D. Blouses and Slacks	44.50	N. O. Blue Serge Uniforms	$40 to $50
Army Officers' Pink Slacks...pair	12.00	N. O. Blue Serge Topcoats	$40 to 54.50
Trench Coats	13.50 to 67.50	N. O. Tackle Twill Raincoats	$25
Army Officers' Long Overcoats	44.50	N. O. Navy Twill Whites	10.50
Army Officers' Short Overcoats	29.75	N. O. Chino (coat and trousers)	16.50
		Chino Trousers	3.95

When You Buy Your Uniform on Our Sixth Floor, You Have All the Advantages of the Jordan Marsh Fitting Service and the Quality and Value for Which We Have Long Been Famous

GIFTS FOR SERVICEMEN . . Buy Them NOW . . Mail Them SOON!

UNIFORMS—FURNISHINGS—GIFTS—SIXTH FLOOR—STORE FOR MEN

A. F. of L. Defines Stand On Trade Union Parley

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 14 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor, in a statement of policy of international labor relations, declared today the exclusion of Russions and others from the Anglo-American Trade Union Committee should not be construed in any degree as nonsupport of the workers of all the United Nations.

One delegate protested that the A. F. of L. should associate directly with the Soviet trade unions, but the convention adopted the declaration without any further dissent.

The federation does not condemn "job freezing," as such, and does not question the necessity for the orders already issued by the United States Manpower Commission, John P. Frey declared in an official interpration of the A. F. of L. convention's action on the manpower question this week.

Mr. Frey, secretary of the resolutions committee, said the commission was disturbed by the convention's adoption of a report saying the "freezing" of western metal and lumber workers in their job was "hasty" and that adequate safeguards should precede similar orders in the future.

"Perhaps," Mr. Frey told the delegates, "in an all-out war, the freezing of a man to his job is no more of a hardship than freezing a man to his uniform. The committee's report did not imply any criticism of these freezing orders. But it did contend that in the future, before orders are issued, adequate safeguards should be set up."

Sidney Pudell of New York, delegate from the Building Service Employees Union, told the convention, "it is not enough to have a liaison" with the Soviet trade unions, through the British. He advocated "definite action by the A. F. of L. to establish an organization where all the trade unions of the free nations of the world would sit down, not only to win the war, but to plan a labor program for the postwar world."

'Top Authority'

The convention approved recommendations yesterday for designation of the War Labor Board as the "top authority" on wage policies, creation of an overall board of military and civilian strategy in the U. S. Government, centralization of responsibility for all procurement in the Chairman of War Production Board and administration of rationing by the Director of Economic Stabilization.

Delegates approved the recommendations without discussion or dissent when they were presented by the resolutions committee.

The convention also took these actions, via the same process: Assailed certain members of Congress who sponsored legislation regarded as unfriendly to labor, suggested changes in the Social Security Act, referred the Indian Nationalist question to the joint British-American Trade Union Committee, expressed disapproval of race discrimination, and requested the removal of Rexford Guy Tugwell as Governor of Puerto Rico. An old jurisdictional quarrel between the machinists and the Amalgamated Street Railway Workers was referred again to the executive council for disposition.

Manpower

The committee did not amplify its suggestion on manpower, but presumably it proposed to stop voluntary enlistments and give the Manpower Chairman full authority to decide who and how many persons were necessary to the industrial part of the war effort.

William E. Maloney, President of the A. F. of L. International Union of Operating Engineers, announced yesterday he had ordered the suspension of four officers of Local No. 106, Albany, who pleaded guilty in Federal Court at Syracuse to charges that they accepted payment for issuing "permit cards" to nonunion workmen on a Government project.

Strikers Return

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 14 (AP)—Striking A. F. of L. molders and brass workers returned to work at the Western Cartridge Company plant today, ending a four-day walkout that paralyzed vital munitions production.

Work Speeded on TVA Dams to Curb Axis

A Smile Helps

One of the workers on the TVA dams. His picture was used as a poster illustration.

Electric Power Turns Industry's Wheels

Top: Cherokee Lake behind the Tennessee Valley Authority's Cherokee Dam on the Holston River near Jefferson City, Tenn. Bottom: Steps in the work of constructing the Ford Loudon Dam in the Tennessee River.

'Free' Italians in Argentina Clearer in Democratic Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — The "Free Italy" Association in Argentina took the initiative in seeking separation in the status of the many democratic-minded Italians in Latin America from the minority with allegiance to Mussolini and Fascism, and played an important part in the success of the Pan-American conference of Free Italy, held in this city.

Delegates of the Association, headed by Prof. Alberto Pecorini, President of the executive committee, and Engineer Torcuato Di Tella, member of the consulative committee, were received before the conference by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Guani in his capacity as chairman of the inter-American committee on continental defense established by the Rio de Janeiro conference.

These delegates, accompanied by their Free Italian colleagues in Uruguay presented a memorandum and discussed the situation of Italians throughout the Americas, explaining how the many—who run into millions—are natural freedom-loving immigrants and the few are but the score of thousand or so tied indissolubly to the diplomats and trade machine controlled from Rome.

With the exception of those in Argentina and Chile, it was pointed out, these Italian allies of democracy now figure as the moral—and, in a few cases where war has actually been declared, the legal—enemies of the United Nations. As was explained to Señor Guani, these Free Italians almost everywhere are subjected to "personal and economic sanctions."

The liberal press of South America, including that of Argentina and Chile, where Anglo-American black lists are said to have caused injustices, is supporting the "Free Italy" movement. The indisputable fact is that nearly all Italians established in South America have been assimilated into the life of the countries of their residence and thousands of their sons have risen to positions of eminence.

It is generally believed in Latin America that the very small minority of Italians who, for reasons of personal interest, continue blindly to follow the Fascist regime, are not a danger.

Concrete Facts on the War Spur TVA Concrete Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—When a workman pours concrete at Douglas Dam, under construction near the headwters of the Tennessee River, he knows exactly what the job means in helping war production. A glance at a new poster tells him:

"One day's power from Douglas Dam will make the aluminum to build seven Big Bombers."

The lettering in white is against the dark background of a sketched lake, behind a modern dam.

At the bottom of the poster is black lettering against a light background: "This is a War Job."

Thus the workman is inspired to do his utmost best. He has not been given some abstract appeal. He works in concrete and he gets concrete facts on what his efforts will accomplish.

That has a part in the record-setting speed with which some Tennessee Valley Authority construction work has been achieved, such as the recently completed Cherokee Dam, where turbines are now throbbing.

For another of the unusual posters, a photograph of a capable, confident TVA workman was used.

That workman was pictured by lettering as saying:

"We Are Building This Dam
"To Make the Power
"To Roll the Aluminum
"To Build the Planes
"To Beat the Rats."

Construction forces are working around the clock to complete Kentucky Dam, Fort Loudon Dam, and Fontana Dam on wartime schedule. Power from those dams is needed for war industries.

Several less important dams have been seriously affected by a War Production Board ruling lowering priorities on certain dams. The Upptr Solston Dam has meen held up, but work is being done where no critical materials are required.

Improved priority ratings were recently obtained for Kentucky and Fontana Dams.

James P. Pope, former United States Senator from Idaho and now one of the three directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, recently revealed that the TVA has reached an all-time high in producing power and is today the second largest power system in the United States.

Mr. Pope does not look for any power rationing in the TVA area at present, although a year ago the drought made necessary curtailment of use by civilians.

"I believe we will be able to supply the War Department with all the current it may demand," he said, "bu I say that advisedly. Naturally I don't know what requirements may arise."

Red Cross at Work In Midst of Battle

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Sweaters, kit bags and comfort supplies were distributed in the midst of battle to survivors of three United States cruisers lost in the Solomon Islands, the Red Cross reported today.

Survivors of the Astoria, Vincennes, and Quincy were described by Alfred S. Campbell, Red Cross field director, as incredulous that Red Cross supplies could be distributed so fast.

One sailor remarked that he couldn't understand "how the folks at home could learn of the battle so quickly."

The supplies were carried into the naval battle which screened landing operations of United States Marines in the Solomons by Mr. Campbell, whose home is in Lambertville, N. J., and two assistants, John J. Clancy, Jr., Syracuse, N. Y., and Davis S. Oman, Carrollton, Ohio. They witnessed the battle from one of the transports which the Japanese sought to sink.

Evangelical Church And Brethren to Unite

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Oct. 14 (AP)—The general conference of the Evangelical Church voted 226 to 6 Oct. 13 in favor of union with the Church of the United Brethren in Christ.

The proposal, still to be acted on by the next general conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, represents eight years of planning for a merger of 750,000 church members and church property in the United States and Canada valued at $60,000,000.

The Evangelical Church has an estimated 300,000 members and the United Brtehren, 450,000. The doctrine and policies of the two churches has been similar and in recent years there has been an interchange of representatives at their conferences.

Treasury Aid Stresses Need Of Free Press

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Paul Odegard, an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, declared yesterday that "without a free and courageous American press, democracy could not function."

Mr. Odegard, representing Secretary Henry Morgenthau at the fall conference of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, stated in an address that freedom of the American press is largely due to the "competitive nature of the economic interests represented in their advertising pages."

"This, I realize, is all familiar to you," he told the 250 advertising men present. "Yet it is well to be reminded of it at a time when over half the world newspapers and other avenues of communication have come under the domination directly or indirectly of unrepresentative and irresponsible governments.

"It is well to remember also that government tends to become unrepresentative and irresponsible in the measure that they come to dominate and control a servile communications industry.

"Such domination and control does not always wait upon sudden revolution, either from the right or the left. Often it comes more gradually and almost imperceptibly by bribery and subtle intimidation."

Mr. Odegard said one of the cardinal principles of American democracy is a free press.

"That is to say a free press to crusade and criticize, free to expound and expose, free to report events as they come without fear or favor," he added. "The importance of such a press to American democracy can scarcely be exaggerated.

"Thomas Jefferson indeed placed so much importance on a politically free press that he once said if he had to choose between a government without newspapers and newspapers without government he would choose the latter. I am not sure I would go so far, but I am sure that without a free and courageous American press democracy could not function.

"Now a free press is a solvent press. It's solvency, and therefore in a special sense its freedom depends pretty largely on the work of its advertising departments. . . .

"There are exceptions, I suppose, but as a general rule, I'm sure that it can be said that the loss of financial solvency and independence is incompatible with freedom.

Mr. Odegard announced that Col. Leroy W. Herron, advertising director of the Washington Star, had been appointed chairman of a committee of newspaper advertising men to work on war bond advertising and would act as a liaison man with the Treasury.

"We welcome your help," Mr. Odegard told the advertisers. "Such a committee as you propose to form will enable us to serve you better in giving you the kind of material you want, how you want it, and when you want it."

New Patrol Seaplane Launched in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Navy revealed Oct. 13 that the naval aircraft factory at the Philadelphia Navy Yard celebrated its 25th anniversary Oct. 12 by launching the first of a new series of patrol boat seaplanes.

The factory is the first and only plane-building facility owned by the Navy. The seaplane was christened "Nomad" by Miss Dorothy Bates of Philadelphia, who was chosen sponsor by lot. She is a worker in the factory.

Prices and Your Purse: 'Luxury Vegetables' Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 14

"Luxury vegetables" singled out by the Department of Agriculture for curtailment or extinction because of the war include cantaloupes, cucumbers, cauliflower, eggplant, watermelons, bleached celery, head lettuce, green peppers, asparagus, and artichokes.

Land ordinarily used for producing such crops, the Department now wants shifted to carrots, lima beans, snap beans and onions. Acreage of green peas, cabbage, tomatoes, beets, and spinach, it says, should be kept about the same.

Rationing Dates

Don't forget your dates with the rationing board:

Oct. 20 and 21—Dealers and suppliers of fuel oil must register with their local boards in 30 rationed states. Householders need not register but will get applications from dealers and mail them back to their local board "as quickly as possible."

Nov. 1—Sugar stamp No. 9 becomes valid.

Nov. 9—Register for gas coupon books if you live outside the area now rationed.

Nov. 22—Nation-wide gas rationing and periodic tire inspection begins; rations to be reduced or revoked for driving over 35 miles an hour.

Dec. 1—First fuel oil coupon good for 10 gallons expires in 30 states, unless OPA changes date to reflect special weather conditions.

Save Worn Hose

A year ago when women wanted to contribute their old silk stockings to the war effort, the Government didn't want them. Now a way of using them in the manufacture of powder bags has been devised.

Frank L. Walton, deputy WPB textile chief, is anxious now that women not throw any more of their old silk or nylon hose away.

"Until announcement of the start of the collection campaign, I want to ask all women to save their old and discarded silk and nylon hosiery in order that it will be available when the campaign gets under way."

Thus far, the Government doesn't want rayon hose.

Tin-Can Salvage

WPB also wants women to save tin cans, even though they aren't to be collected locally yet. The tin can salvage program, launched last June, has been expanded to include 45 states. Only Idaho and the Dakotas have not been asked to collect cans, because of their distance from detinning plants.

"Where municipal collections have not yet been arranged, plans are being made, so tin cans should be saved until location of depots are announced locally, WPB says. If cans are prepared by cutting out the ends and flattening the sides, they do not present a storage problem, WPB says.

Don't Berate Grocer

If you are heeding OPA Administrator Leon Henderson's request to help in price control enforcement, remember that 10 per cent of foods are still not under control. Chiefly these are fresh fruits and vegetables, (other than potatoes, dry onions and citrus fruits) and fresh fish and peanuts. Don't berate your grocer if these have gone up.

Is it a lady
selling kisses
Attracting men
in such a swarm?
No—it's a lady
serving Postum*
The drink that's
hearty, rich, and warm!

*Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.

U. S. Infantry, ski troopes

He's the best dressed soldier in the world

Whether they serve as ski troops or as jungle fighters, American soldiers are the best dressed in the world—for both fighting efficiency and comfort.

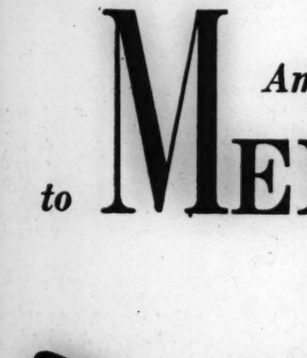
Even their underwear was planned months ahead by the Army, the Navy and the underwear industry. Ample supplies of both Summer and Winter garments were waiting for each group of men when they entered service.

Today with our Armed Forces being increased by millions, underwear production is meeting their needs and is creating reserves for the future. In this big industry job, HANES is proud to have a part.

We are making every effort to keep our civilian customers supplied. But if you have any difficulty in obtaining your favorite style of HANES Underwear, please remember that much of our production is going to the Services.

P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

TREASURED FOREVER



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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Indian Woman Leader Lauds Effect of British Influence

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

"The British have done a great deal for India and it is a mistake for anyone to say that the Indians are enslaved," declared Mrs. Diwan S. E. Runganadhan, wife of the Vice-Chancellor of Madras University who is now serving as adviser to the Secretary of State for India. She expressed her views in an interview at the Bellevue Hotel.

While of the opinion that Britain might have provided greater facilities for India's advancement and have done it quicker, Mrs. Runganadhan spoke with sincere appreciation of what the Indians have learned from the British in the way of freedom of speech and expression, social reform and education. "In what country today could we speak with such freedom?" she asked. "Imagine how much voice we would have in our own government if Japan or Germany were our ruler!"

Mrs. Runganadhan, who was for two years secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Madras just prior to her husband's taking up his post in London, addressed the Board of Directors of the Boston Y. W. C. A. yesterday and was entertained directly afterwards at a luncheon in the Y.'s Library. Mrs. Lucius E. Thayer, a member of the National Board as well as of the Boston branch, was chairman of the luncheon committee.

Is a Leader in India

A leader among women at home, Mrs. Runganadhan dwelt eagerly and at length upon the advances Indian women have made in the last two decades. Today, she said, there are 10,000 women students in the colleges, many of them preparing themselves specifically for teaching, nursing, and social work among the poor, especially in the agricultural areas. There are also many educated women like herself who, their families grown, have entered wholeheartedly into the work of various civic groups and of the All-India Women's Conference, an organization whose aim is social reform.

"We have learned," she declared, "that united effort leads to success. We believe that women are the builders of nations and that unless the mothers who have such influence over their children are educated, it is impossible to build a fine nation."

But the task of educating the rank and file of Indian mothers is a staggering one. Ten thousand women in colleges may sound like a lot, and there are many more that go only through high school, but these are a drop in the bucket compared with India's teeming millions.

Only 2½ per cent of the women in India can read and write, according to Mrs. Runganadhan. The rural areas, she said, have scarcely been touched by the advancement that is going on in the cities. In the former, she added, the women are still slaves to the superstitions of their religions, and they have no desire to better their condition.

This attitude plus the colossal poverty of the rural population makes progress there very slow. Housing conditions are so bad and the pay offered rural teachers is so small that teaching in rural areas does not attract well-trained girls capable of doing the work that is crying to be done.

That educated women of India's various sects seem able to cooperate more harmoniously than do the men is because, she thinks, the women are not competing for political power.

"What the women want is social reform, not political power," Mrs. Runganadhan declared. "We have our franchise and can make our voices heard."

Among other things, they have secured legislation providing for no marriages under 14—a tremendous step, she said, in the direction of ridding India of its worst social scourge, but to get even that limit enforced is another and bigger step.

Owe Much to Early Missionaries

"There is no doubt that we women owe a great deal to the early missionaries," she commented. "It was they who first brought education to the women of our country."

Mrs. Runganadhan is grateful for the realization they brought to many women that their old standards were not real standards. Such an awakening came to her family a generation back, and she herself "had the joy of being born into Christianity." The same is true of her husband.

Explaining the hold which Gandhi has on the illiterate masses, Mrs. Runganadhan said:

"Gandhi is a clever man and he has done much for the poor. He has given up the luxurious way of living and lives the simple life which their poverty enforces upon them. He has introduced the spinning wheel into homes all over India. Through this cottage industry he has enabled thousands to earn a little extra money for the first time in their lives. He has also agitated for the uplift of the outcasts. In all these ways he has done a lot for the poor, and the masses look upon him as a saint. Consequently, when they are asked to do anything in the name of Gandhi, they are willing to do it."

Gandhi an Idealist

If he had confined his efforts to social reform, it would have been wonderful, she thinks. But politics is another story. "Gandhi," she said, "is an idealist, and he expects all his followers to exercise the same self-control that he does. But that cannot be, because they haven't the education he has. The result is that they often do just the opposite of what he wants them to."

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News from WRUL studio.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

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By a Staff Photographer

From an Old Fashioned Garden

Mrs. Edward F. Bowman putting the finishing touches on the Herb Exhibit for the annual Harvest Festival of the Women's City Club, which opened this morning. This exhibit, planned by Mrs. Bowman with Mrs. Felix Pereira and Mrs. Samuel J. Newman, sets the theme of the Festival, which continues through tomorrow from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Postwar Progress Forecast For Women of Latin America

This war, despite all its horrors, is going to result in progress for our South American sisters Mrs. Mary Lincoln Orr told the New Century Club of Needham at its meeting this afternoon.

It is Mrs. Orr's firm conviction that this war will bring about better conditions for the women of Latin America. "For the first time in their existence," she said, they are coming out and working with the British and American women who live there. They began by assisting the British Red Cross and by raising money for the R.A.F. Now they are working with the American Red Cross and their own.

"The important thing is," she told the Needham women, "that they are beginning to know each other, and I really believe that this new-found sense of co-operation will bring about something lasting." Mrs. Orr, who is President of the New England Press Association, has made eight trips to South America since 1930 and has spent two whole winters there since 1935.

While the women of the upper classes, the women of Spanish descent, are extremely well educated, Mrs. Orr explained, a large per centage of the population in most of the countries is illiterate. The problem, she said, is to get these educated women, who have always kept closely to themselves, to recognize the need of educating the women of the native population. Although the high class Indian women are also proud and keep aloof, Mrs. Orr feels that they will welcome opportunities for education. It is a slow process to break down the old traditions and to bring about an understanding between the groups, but this war is speeding it along, she feels. Even today, the clubwomen were surprised to hear, a white woman of the educated class does not go out on the streets of Buenos Aires alone.

Mrs. Orr illustrated her lecture with some of her own South American paintings, telling an amusing story connected with each one. She was the first white woman—probably the first woman, she thinks—ever to go out and paint in the streets in Colombia.

"Of course, I always went with another person," she laughed. "I wouldn't have been allowed to go at all otherwise." She was a great curiosity and had to get used to a widely varied group of spectators watching her.

Mrs. Orr loves Colombia and admires its women for the steps they have taken in getting together and seeing to it that houses were built to take care of aged men and women, who used to be just turned out in the street. "They have learned a great deal from American and British women living in their midst," she said.

Mrs. Robert E. Powell, Chairman of the International Relations Committee, was in charge of the day's program.

Mt. Holyoke Club Arranges Dinner To Open Season

The Mt. Holyoke College Club of Boston will open its 60th season with a dinner meeting for members and guests at the Hotel Sheraton at 6:30 p. m. Oct. 16. Dr. Roswell G. Ham, President of the college, and Mrs. Ham will be the guests of honor.

An informal discussion led by Dr. Ham will center around the topic, "A Woman's College in Wartime." As one of the eastern colleges chosen by the United States Navy to train a group of Waves, Mt. Holyoke has been faced with many changes necessitated by wartime demands.

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Christian Science Program on Oct. 18

Russell B. Pettit will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday afternoon, Oct. 18, from 8:30 to 8:45 a. m. The subject of this address is "True Values." Music will be furnished by the "Symphonic Four" quartet assisted by a staff organist.

This is the first program in the 1942-1943 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF.

As usual, this program is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Oct. 15
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War in the Air." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Behind the Battle Front." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:30 p. m.—"In Australia this Week." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 9.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—First Act of Puccini's "La Tosca." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News by The Christian Science Monitor. (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The Vagabond Traveler.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
WRUL, 11.87mc (25.4m)
1:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
1:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
1:00 p. m.—English Program.
2:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

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Jordan's Clinic On Garments Lures Women

Interested in conserving wartime fabrics, scores of Greater Boston women, eager to obtain the greatest service from their garments, attended the Clothes Care Clinic at the Jordan Marsh Company's fashion center this afternoon, where Jane Knickerbocker, Lever Brothers Lux expert, outlined methods for lengthening the life of hosiery, lingerie, foundations, and leather and fabric gloves.

So far as is known, this is the first time that a large department store has sponsored such a service for its customers. In addition to her helpful hints on conserving garments, demonstrated with garments properly and improperly washed.

New rayon hosiery, she pointed out, should be washed in the same way as silk and Nylon, with the exception that rayons should be allowed from 24 to 48 hours in which to dry. Rayon, she added, is weakened while wet, and runs develop if the stockings are put on before they are thoroughly dry. Exhibited stockings, worn by technicians while still damp, showed broad runs.

Don't Store Girdles

Turning to foundation garments, Miss Knickerbocker cautioned the women against storing girdles. Rubber deteriorates when not in use, she pointed out, and added that lukewarm suds—never hot water—should be used for successful laundering. Lukewarm water should be tested with the back of the wrist, and not with the fingertips, she said.

"Squeeze rich suds quickly through the garment, and rinse thoroughly in lukewarm water," she said. "Then roll the garments in a turkish towel in order to remove excess moisture and to accelerate drying. Unroll immediately and hang the garment up, drying it away from heat and the sun in a good current of air."

When it comes to pressing the garment, the iron should not be too warm, said Miss Knickerbocker. "Acetate rayon must be ironed with a barely warm iron," she added.

Some Cleansing Failures

Frequent washing is essential to remove perspiration, and garments should never be laid aside for any length of time without cleansing, she said. Cleansing failures she listed as due to:

1. Hot water.
2. Soaking.
3. Rubbing, twisting, and wringing.
4. Hanging up while too wet.
5. Careless hanging after washing.
6. Leaving garment rolled in towel while damp.
7. Drying on a radiator.
8. Ironing with too warm an iron.

Miss Knickerbocker showed a knit rayon slip which had been hung by clothespins, and which, in drying, had become distorted in shape. She also showed the results of leaving a garment rolled in a towel too long while damp, with colors fading in some places and becoming more intensified in others.

By a Staff Photographer

How Not to Wash Your Favorite Sweater

Miss Jane Knickerbocker, demonstrating at the Clothes Care Clinic at Jordan Marsh Company's Fashion Center this afternoon, shows how an improperly washed sweater is pulled out of shape as the result of being hung up carelessly to dry.

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7m)
3:00 p. m.—News, organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; music.
5:30 p. m.—Glory Pleasant trio.
5:45 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Callicchio's Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, organ.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale, Songs.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Hal Newell, News.
3:15 p. m.—Karl Zomar's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—"Shady Valley Folk."
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Pan Americana.
4:30 p. m.—Network Sports.
4:45 p. m.—"Man With a Band."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music for Dining.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Sizing Up the News.
8:15 p. m.—Mickey Albert's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Dramatizations starring Henry Hull.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Jack Pearl; Orchestra; guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Mickey Albert's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Freddie Nagel's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.
11:15 p. m.—Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 David Harum	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin": sketch.,	Network program	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News: Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sports Program	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 "Songs of the Centuries": recital	Air Express Music. Organ: soloist	Pepper Young's Family. "Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks. Shady Valley Folks.	Afternoon Rhapsody Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news.	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
4:15 Flora Robson, Int.	Air Express Music.	"Stella Dallas": serial.	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
4:30 United We Stand.	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Network sports	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee: News.	"Young Widder Brown".	"Man With a Band"	
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs;	Air Express Music. Air Express Music.	"When a Girl Marries". "Portia Faces Life".	Sports Matinee Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30 Pollies; "Post"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	program
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	"Don Winslow": drama.	News: Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15 Hedda Hopper	News; Dinner concert.	Political talks	Music for Dining	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today".	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	"Mr. Keen": sketch.	News of the World	Date With a Disc: sketch	News Service
7:30 Green Valley, U.S.A.	"The Lone Ranger":	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.,	Concert Album	Music with Fred Astaire
7:45 Green Valley, U.S.A.	Western drama	The Fighting Marines	John Barry, comment	"Your Army"
8:00 Nelson Eddy: Nadine	Earl Goodwin, News	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15 Conner; orchestra	Lum 'n' Abner	Man": dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Richard Salinger, News
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatized stories star-	Drama Shop: About
8:45 Herholdt; News	night": dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	ring Henry Hull	Today
9:00 Bob Burns, "Arkansas Traveler".	Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street.	Eddie Cantor; Dinah Shore; guest; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news. Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	Classical Album: Delius' "Sea Drift, in a Summer Garden"
9:15 Lionel Barrymore:	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney":	Morton Gould's Orch.;	Classical Album
9:30 "Mayor of Town".	Orch.; Gracie Fields	dramatic sketch; orch.	vocalists	
9:45				
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing.	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News.	News reports; Defense.
10:15 "La Boheme"	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local sports
10:30 Political talk; Music	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local sports
10:45 News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Freddie Nagel's Orch.	Local sports
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	News; Music	News Service	Local sports
11:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Milton George's Orch.	March to Victory	Enrique Madriguera's Or.	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; "Oddities"; Jack	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Pleasantville"	Newscast	Dalton, songs; News	News comment	
7:30 Music; Talk; News	Religious Service	Reveille Roundup	Books; "Fiesta"; music.	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Rise 'n' Shine"; music.	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Variety	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast"; Fred	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45 program; News	Newscast; Morning Notes	and Posey; music	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum talk.	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of	Breakfast Club	Melodeers; News	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Americas	Breakfast Club	Organ Reveries	"Spotlight Revue"	"Morning Pickup"
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	Victory Volunteers	Recorded BBC News	Studio speaker
10:15 American Stories	Roy Porter, News	"The O'Neills": drama.	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Club News	"Helpmate": drama	Sing and Swing Shop	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children.	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Dramatization	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Talk; Parade of Nations	"Road of Life": sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Harry Owen's Orchestra
11:15 Second Husband: sk.	Parade of Nations	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Barron Elliott's Orch	Organ Recital
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Babette-P. Saltman	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party";	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum": sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Salon Serenade	Organ Recital	Ranch Melodies
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; Music.	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward McHugh, hymns	"Bouquet"; music	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Vic & Sade; sketch	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping news	News; Fashion talk	"Words and Music"
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	"Boston Home Front"	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Popular vocalists
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Agricultural Talk	'Light of the World': sk.	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Victory program
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light"	Army-Navy "E" Award:	Organ Recital
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Dorothy Maynor, so-	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	prano; Speakers	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Teddy Powell, Interview	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Army-Navy "E" Award.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Interview; Band	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	Handicraft show
3:45 Jane Withers, Int.	Organ; Songs	"Right to Happiness"	Sports comments	Music; Buying talk
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Walter Compton, news.	Dance Matinee
4:15 Del Castillo; organ.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee
4:30 Jobs for Victory	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Network sports	Dance Matinee
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs.	Air Express Music. Air Express Music.	"When a Girl Marries". "Portia Faces Life".	Sport comments Sport comments	Dance Matinee Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:15	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch.	Program
5:30 "Pollies"; "Post"	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: Variety
5:45 Ben Bernie: music				
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow": drama.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	News; Dinner Concert.	Political Talk; Music	Music for Dining	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news.	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid.	Sports comments; News	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Political; Music: 'Salute'	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch.	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service
7:30 "Hello From Hawaii"	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Abbott and Costello;	"Confidentially Yours"	Popular Songs
7:45 "Hello From Hawaii"	Geoffrey Harwood, News	Marlene Dietrich; music	Carlos Molina's Orch	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 "Share Your Birthday" quiz	Earl Godwin, News. Lum 'n' Abner	Frank Morgan; Meredith Willson's Orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; conducted by Alfred Wallenstein	"The Dixettes" Richard Salinger, News
8:15	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	"It Pays to Be Ignorant":	Cowboy Songs
8:30 Death Valley Days	"What Should be Done	"Aldrich Family": drama	quiz program	Dreamland Four: songs.
8:45 Death Valley; News	About India?"			
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	America's Town Meeting	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Victor	Gabriel Heatter, news. News Service	Classical Album: Haydn's Symphony 104, D Major
9:15	Charles Spivak's Orch.	Borge; Cass Daley;	"Chateau Hogan"; com-	Classical Album: Haydn's
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Charlie Ruggles; music	edy; orchestra	Symphony 104, D Major
9:45				
10:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing.	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense.
10:15 "The First Line"	"Sing for Dough"	Ransom Sherman; Or.	"Victory and You"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Network speaker	"Sing for Dough"	"Today's News in the	Dance orchestra	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
10:45 News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Making"; Al Gn Biddle	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15 Tommy Tucker's Or.	Milton George's Orch.	March to Victory	"Ted Weems's Orchestra.	Henchmen"
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"This Is the Hour"; or-	Day's End: music
11:45 Music	Music; News	Music You Want	chestra; vocalists	Day's End: News

Absentee Vote May Swing The N. H. Election

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 14—The ballots to be cast by men and women in the service may well settle the outcome of November's election in New Hampshire, at least, as far as United States Senate and Congressional races are concerned. The number of persons from the State who are in the services is naturally a secret. But the figure is conceded to be large enough to represent the balance of power at an election. Almost all observers believe the service population has a majority of Democrats. So it is expected that if there is a relatively large absentee vote that it will aid the cause of the Democratic candidates. This party is making an especial appeal to the parents and relatives of persons in the service to contact the servicemen and women to take advantage of the absentee voting privilege. Secretary of State Enoch D. Fuller has already received a number of requests for the absentee ballots. He will be able to fill these requests this week.

Income Levy High

The 1942 assessment on interest and dividend income of New Hampshire residents is the second highest in history. This year's assessment of $717,089 is based on last year's income. This figure compares with $653,873 in 1941, and an all-time high of $732,309 in 1938. This tax, which is based on the average real estate tax rate in the State, is assessed and collected by the State in behalf of the cities and towns. After deducting the small cost of collection, this money is returned to the cities and towns from whose residents it is collected. The amount collected in behalf of the various communities gives some indication of the per capita wealth of the communities. Although the Statewide collection this year will amount to approximately $1.50 a head, the cities show a figure much lower than this and some of the smallest towns have a figure representing several times as much a head. The towns of Dublin, Cornish, Conway, Exeter, Fitzwilliam, Hampton, Hanover, Holderness, Hollis, Jaffrey, North Hampton, Peterboro, Newcastle, and Plainfield all receive much more than a city such as Berlin.

Milk Deliveries

The move by the New Hampshire Milk Control Board to reduce milk deliveries to every other day has been blocked, to some degree, by the State Supreme Court. The Board has issued the every-other-day delivery order as an emergency measure to conserve gasoline and tires. The Supreme Court ruled that the Board ha sno control in this matter if tires and gasoline are not involved. So now it is anticipated that milk dealers who wish to make every-day deliveries not only will adopt horse-drawn vehicles, but the noisy variety that do not have rubber tires. Previous to issuance of the every-other-day order, the Board had sought to have the dealers adopt such a policy voluntarily. But the Board contended that this did not work out satisfactorily, as some dealers continued every-day deliveries as a means of competition.

Hard to Lend Funds

A few months ago the employees of the State of New Hampshire founded a credit union. The objectives of the organization were to provide a co-operatively owned source of investment for the employees of the State and a source for borrowing their credit needs. The credit union has had very little difficulty getting the support of its members in depositing money in the organization. At first the credit union had a huge demand on the part of its members for money. They borrowed money for many needs. But today things have changed. The credit union is finding it diffult to lend the money deposited with it by its members. Credit curtailment is believed to be responsible for the situation.

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
Buy War Bonds here for Victory over there.
Bea. 1790

High School Girl to Sponsor One of Two New Ships to Be Launched Tomorrow

Second Boat To Slide Off Maine Ways

War Activities in New England

Two Launchings Tomorrow—A high school girl will sponsor one of two Naval vessels to be launched in New England tomorrow, the Navy announced today. She is Roberta E. McEwan, who will send a submarine chaser down the ways at the Quincy Adams Yacht yard in Quincy. She is the daughter of Edward J. McEwan, Secretary of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce.

At the Camden Shipbuilding & Marine Railways Company, Camden, Maine, a coastal transport will be launched at approximately the same hour. The sponsor will be Ellen West Childs of Tidewater Farm, Dover, N. H.

Youths Wanted for Tank Destroyers—The First Service Command announced today that a new field of action—tank destroyers—has been opened to 18- and 19-year-old enlistees in the Army.

Tank-destroyer specialists and infantrymen highly trained in the use of every modern weapon and engineering device to combat enemy armored forces are needed, the announcement said.

Emphasizing that enlistees of that age group may choose their branch of the service, the First Service Command said there were openings also in the Coast Artillery, Air Forces, Field Artillery, Engineers, Signal Corps, Cavalry, Ornance, Quartermaster, Armored Forces, Chemical Warfare, Military Police, and Medical Corps.

Draft Depleting Police Force—Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty of the Boston Police Department has advised members of his force with three or more years' experience to seek deferment from military service. Declaring that large inroads had been made upon the Department's personnel, he said in an order read at roll call last night that "depletion to a point that threatens our ability to render sufficient experienced police service to our citizens must be prevented."

State Guard Test Sunday—Civilians in central Massachusetts will aid State Guardsmen in spotting invading Regular Army troops and relaying the information to the nearest State Guard headquarters when one-day maneuvers are held Sunday. The time and place the troops will strike is unknown, Maj. Gen. Thomas P. Foley, commanding the State Guard, said.

Who Wants Shoes?—A New York infantryman at Fort Devens made the last 7½ miles of the hike barefoot—and liked it. He's Private Robert Evans of Ellenville, N. Y., in the Catskill Mountains, and he's been in the Army nine months. He explained it to the boys when they returned to camp.

"Back home I was a guide and always wore mocassins. I thought I'd gotten used to Army shoes till we had this hike. Almost made it, too, but the last few miles got me and I just took them off."

Did he mind those last shoeless miles?

"Shucks, no. Fact is, my feet felt better after that walk than at any time since I've been in the Army."

Bayoneted Priest Native of Methuen

METHUEN, Mass., Oct. 14 (AP)—The family of the Rev. Arthur Duhamel, named in London dispatches as one of four missionaries bayoneted to death by the Japanese in the Solomons, said last night that they previously had received word indirectly that he had been captured by the Japanese. They did not reveal the source of their information.

The Rev. Mr. Duhamel, a native of this town, has two brothers in the armed services—one in the Army, the other in the Navy.

U. S. Coast Guard

They Get the Convoys Through

Coast Guardsmen like this one manning a machine gun aboard a Coast Guard "sub-buster" are helping to build another bridge of ships to carry men and supplies across the submarine-infested Atlantic.

Casualty List Number 14 Issued by U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Navy Department today issued casualty list No. 14. It covered the period from Sept. 22 to Sept. 30.

The casualties and next of kin:

Vermont

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Green, John C., Jr., private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, John C. Green, Sr., Waterbury Center.

Rhode Island

Officers

Missing

Abele, Mannert Lincoln, lieutenant commander; wife, Mrs. Catherine E. Abele, Tiverton.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Atwood, Arthur J., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary Atwood, Providence.

Davis, Millard, chief metalsmith; wife, Mrs. Alice N. Davis, Providence.

Holcombe, Richard H., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Walter H. Holcome, Cranston.

Missing

Hiter, Joseph Clarence, yeoman, second class; wife, Mrs. Rachel Mary Hiter, Providence.

Merrill, Foster Earle, Jr., boatswain's mate, first class, father, Foster Merrill, Cranston.

Massachusetts

Officers

Killed

Mulroy, James Patrick, ensign; father, Thomas P. Mulroy, 50 Filbert Street, West Quincy.

Wounded

Gately, John J., second lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. John F. Gately, West Roxbury.

Missing

Aleta, James Vincent, Jr., ensign, Coast Guard Reserve; father, James Vincent Aleta, Sr., Dorchester.

Bauersfeld, Paul Max, ensign, Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Blanche Eugene Bauersfeld, Winchester.

Griffith, Jay C., second lieutenant, Marine Corps; father, Jay C. Griffith, Sr., North Brookfield.

Hunter, Charles Robert, ensign, Coast Guard Reserve; mother, Mrs. Rebecca Hunter, Arlington.

Rosenblum, Haskell, passed assistant surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service (U. S. Coast Guard); wife, Mrs. Janeth R. Rosenblum, Newton.

Spooner, William Roger, lieutenant (junior grade), Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Eva B. Spooner, Medford.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Chartier, Eugene Joseph, seaman, first class; father, Prospere E. Chartier, Newtonville.

Lynch, Thomas P. Jr., private, Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Catherine A. Lynch, West Springfield.

McHale, John J. W., private, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary F. McHale, South Boston.

Moran Francis J., private, Marine Corps; father, James Moran, New Bedford.

Rogers, Vincent P., private, first class, Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Margaret D. Rogers, Wellesley Hills.

Sheehan, John Francis, chief quartermaster; mother, Mrs. Catherine Sheehan, Dorchester.

Wounded

Gallant, Joseph Isadore, Seaman, Second Class; mother, Mrs. Josephine Gallant, Ipswich.

Gill, Raymond W., Corporal, Marine Corps; father, Allen W. Gill, East Orleans.

Hacker, Russell Henry, Seaman, Second Class; father, Orvin Frank Hacker, Boston.

Maynard, Walter R., Private, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Harrier E. Maynard, Stoughton.

O'Connell, Paul Robert, Jr., Seaman, First Class; aunt, Mrs. Mary McNamara, South Boston.

Pickering, Henry R., Private, Marine Corps; aunt, Mrs. Lucielle Pickering, New Bedford.

Still, Horace Grant, Coxswain; wife, Mrs. Elvira Frances Still, South Boston.

Wingate, Isaac Newton, Fire Controlman, Third Class; father, Levis Lucius Wingate, Springfield.

Missing

Bryan, Herman Arthur, Apprentice Seaman, Coast Guard Reserve; father, Herman George Bryan, Quincy.

Butler, John Joseph, Fireman, First Class, Coast Guard Reserve; mother, Mrs. Mary Butler, Boston.

Byrne, Joseph John, Chief Electrician's Mate; wife, Mrs. Irene Patricia Byrne, Natick.

Clark, John William, Coxswain, Coast Guard Reserve; sister, Miss Jean Clark, Marblehead.

Dauphin, Maurice Leo, Apprentice Seaman, Coast Guard Reserve; mother, Mrs. Virginia Dauphin, New Bedford.

Davis, Israel Wolf, Apprentice Seaman, Coast Guard Reserve; sister, Mrs. Lena Becker, Chelsea.

De Silver, Carroll Adams, Fireman, Second Class, Coast Guard Reserve; mother, Mrs. Sadie De Silver, South Yarmouth.

De Stoop, Albert Edward, Chief Torpedoman; father, Albert De Stoop, Revere.

Dexter, Norman Reeves, seaman, first class, Coast Guard Reserve; brother, Gilbert M. Dexter, Cambridge.

Dooley, Thomas Martin, fireman, second class; sister, Miss Winifred Dooley, Nahant.

Halligan, John Thomas, apprentice seaman, Coast Guard Reserve; mother, Mrs. Ellen Halligan, Winchester.

Hill, Charles H., chief machinist's mate, Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Jessie Mary Hill, Cambridge.

Hinkson, Clarence, apprentice seaman, Coast Guard Reserve; brother, George Leonard Hinkson, Marlboro.

Horak, John Frederick, boatswain's mate, second class; father, Frank Horak, Chicopee Falls.

Hunter, William David, machinist's mate, second class; sister, Miss Eleaner L. Hunter, Pittsfield.

Kimber, Clifford Ronald, apprentice seaman, Coast Guard Reserve; notified Thomas J. O'Connor, state ward, State House, Boston.

Latta, William Joseph, apprentice seaman, Coast Guard Reserve; mother, Mrs. Sarah Latta, Somerville.

McLean, Jack Milton, fireman, third class; father, Samuel J. McLean, Lynn.

Medeiros, Gilbert Fernandes, fireman, second class, Coast Guard Reserve; mother, Mrs. Maria Rezendes Medeiros, New Bedford.

Morley, Warren Harold, electrician's mate, first class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Lenora Edna Morley, Lynn.

Mullen, Robert Foster, carpenter's mate, second class; Coast Guard Reserve; father, Irad Mullen, Ipswich.

Nealon, Joseph Leo, yeoman, first class; mother, Mrs. Catherine Nealon, Malden.

Nordyke, Archie V., chief commissary steward, Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Mary Catherine Nordyke, Charlestown.

Paine, Robert Valmer, seaman, first class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Mildred B. Paine, Harwich.

Pierpont, Robert Atwell, machinist's mate, second class; father, Myron Atwell Pierpont, Bridgewater.

Pierpoint, John Manley, fireman, first class; father, Myron Atwell Pierpoint, Bridgewater.

Power, Edmund Francis, seaman, second class, Coast Guard; sister, Mrs. Agnes Power, Somerville.

Reinherz, Frank Louis, storekeeper, second class, Coast Guard Reserve; mother, Mrs. Sophie Vera Reinherz, Boston.

Sarrasin, Gerald Joseph, fireman, second class, Coast Guard Reserve; mother, Mrs. Mary Sarrasin, Blackstone.

Shearer, Robert Frank, ship's cook, second class, Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Dorothy R. Shearer, Chelsea.

Silliker, William L., sergeant, Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Mary A. Silliker, West Medford.

Simonin, Louis Emile, signalman, second class; mother, Mrs. Melina Simonin, Fall River.

Skowronek, Joseph, water tender, first class; wife, Mrs. Betty Skowronek, Holyoke.

Small, Lawrence Frank, torpedoman, third class; father, Frank Ernest Small, Salem.

Smith, Everett Barton, coxswain; father, Everett A. Smith, Tewich.

Stanley, Joseph Herman, chief gunner's mate; wife, Mrs. Frances M. Stanley, Cambridge.

Towne, Francis Irving, apprentice seaman, Coast Guard Reserve; wife, Mrs. Ruth Ines Towne, West Springfield.

Vinesky, Peter, water tender, first class, Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Patricia Vinesky, East Boston.

Walker, Allen Butler, radioman, first class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Mildred R. Walker, Orleans.

Welch, Donald Francis, fire controlman, second class; wife, Mrs. Doris E. Welch, Springfield.

Killed

Davis, Alton Wood, ensign; father, Leslie B. Davis, North Westport.

(Next of kin notified prior to the period covered by this list but not heretofore published as killed on Navy Department casualty lists. Reported as missing on Navy Department casualty list No. 6, released on July 3, 1942.)

Connecticut

Officers

Missing

Fuld, Stephen Leonard, Ensign, Coast Guard Reserve; sister, Mrs. J. B. Wells, Darien.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Healy, David P., Private, Marine Corps; father, Patrick Healy, Waterbury.

Wounded

Felenchak, Edward, Fireman, First Class; brother, Joseph Felenchak, Ansonia.

Heusser, William J. Jr., Radioman, Third Class; mother, Mrs. Minnie Brown, New London.

Lentsch, William E. Private First Class, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Genevieve Lentsch, New Haven.

Mahoney, Clifford Nelson, Shipfitter, Third Class; guardian, Joseph L. Mahoney, Hartford.

Missing

Banes, Paul Edward, Chief Motor Machinist's Mate; wife, Mrs. Arvella V. Banes, New London.

Bedard, Leo Joseph Isaic, Chief Moter Machinist's Mate; wife, Mrs. Lillian Bedard, Taftville.

Bieluczyk, Torpedoman, Second Class; father, Walter Bieluczyk, Meriden.

Bonadies, Nicholas Richard, Fireman, Second Class; mother, Mrs. Frances Bonadies, Hartford.

Cullinane, Daniel, chief motor machinist's mate; wife, Mrs. Jean Cullinane, Killingly.

Floyd, Walter M., boatswain's mate, second class, Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Gertrude Floyd, New London.

Gavey, Robert, apprentice seamen, Coast Guard Reserve; Mother, Mrs. Margaret Dessimone, Thompsonville.

Graham, Merritt Dayton, chief torpedoman; wife, Mrs. Anna Catherine Graham, New London.

Johns, Charles B., private, first class, Marine Corps; father, Wiliam Johns, Woodbridge.

Kockler, Lawrence Richard, Torpedoman, first class; wife, Mrs. Vera L. Kockler, Hamden; father, William L. Kockler, West Haven.

Mallory, Arthur Williams, radioman, third class; father, Arthur Y. Mallory, Hamden.

Martin, Carson Raymond, chief motor machinist's mate; wife, Mrs. Mildred L. Martin, Groton.

Nobles, John Wesley, motor machinist's mate, first class; wife, Mrs. Charlotte Nobles, Navy Heights, Gorton.

Sanders, Howard Alfred, motor machinist's mate, first class; wife, Mrs. Lucy Sanders, Middletown.

Vail, Walton Bennett, quartermaster third class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Josephine B. Vail, East Norwalk.

Welle, John Harrison, torpedoman, second class; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Welles, Gales Ferry.

White Ralph Cecil, apprentice seaman, Coast Guard Reserve; mother, Mrs. Obeline White, Hazardville.

Killed

Trapp, Wilson Beaumont, ensign, mother, Mrs. Marion Wilson Trapp, Mt. Carmel.

(Next of kin notified prior to the period covered by this list, but not heretofore published as killed on Navy Department casualty lists. Reported as missing on Navy Department casualty list No. 6, released on July 3, 1942.)

Over 400 Members Of Harvard Faculty Are in War Work

More than 400 members of the Harvard faculty, or one-fifth of the total, are doing wartime work for Uncle Sam, the University announced today.

Previous estimates had placed the number of Harvard teachers so engaged as several hundred, but an exact compilation had not previously been made.

The 400 men includes those on part-time leave as well as those away from the Yard for the duration.

Heading the list is Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard President, who is Chairman of the National Defense Research Committee, and Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, National Director of Civilian Defense. One hundred and eighty men from the Medical School alone are on war work, many at Army and Navy base hospitals.

Waves' Laundry Is Piling Up

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 14 (AP)—The 1,000 Waves who are training at Smith College will be left holding the bag (laundry) unless a labor shortage can be overcome.

Facilities at Smith and the Hotel Northampton take care of the flat work, but the personal laundry of the girls is piling up. No Northampton laundry can handle the problem, and appeals have gone out as far as Holyoke, 10 miles away.

U. S. Wool Is Damaged By Fire in South Boston

A fire of undetesmined origin caused $25,000 damages to some wool owned by the United States Government and the building at 242 A Street, South Boston, today. The firemen were busy for a couple of hours extinguishing the flames and removing the smouldering bales of wool.

Rumor Is Spiked Of Any Shortage In Leather Shoes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Commerce Department booted another war-born rumor out of the window today with a statement that there is no sign of any shortage of leather shoes.

As a matter of fact, the announcement said, shoe production has been outrunning sales this year and 1942 is likely to close "with substantial retail inventories."

And all this despite the fact that Americans have about 50,000,000 brand new pairs kicking around in their closets—bought because of "rumored shortages."

The Department pointed out that although no rationing should be necessary "excessive hoarding of any commodity could very readily bring about a situation which would force strict rationing even if supplies were above actual needs."

Conducting a survey to lay "erroneous reports that there is an insufficiency of leather shoes and that strict rationing would be necessary in the immediate future," the Department said it found that more than 207,000,000 pairs of shoes were in the hands of retailers last July 1, despte the hoarding.

Women Should Dress Warmly This Winter

If women expect to be comfortable in lower room temperatures made necessary by fuel oil rationing they ought to dress as warmly as possible, Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh, State Commissioner of Public Health, warned today.

He said room temperatures of 65 degrees can be comfortable if the adult is properly clothed. However, a room temperature of 70 degrees should be maintained in homes which shelter elderly persons or children under 5 years of age, Dr. Jackmauh stated.

He said, however, that most Americans would not be comfortable in 65 degrees until they have had time to become accustomed to the lower level and to adjust their clothing and habits accordingly.

Dr. Jakmauh advised the wearing of underwear and stockings and called upon Americans to be prepared to make some sacrifices in appearance for comfort.

Four Jehovah's Witnesses Get Jail Sentences

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14 (AP)—Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks, scoring citizens interested only in citizenship without any of its obligations, today sentenced four members of Jehovah's Witnesses to a total of eight years and six months in prison and imposed $1,400 in fines on charges of violating the Selective Service Act.

Joseph Ciastko, of New Haven; Americo G. Guerrero and Joseph Errichetti, both of Waterbury were sentenced to two years each and fined $300. They were charged with failure to report for assignment to camps for conscientious objectors.

Ernest Fittig, of Trumbull, convicted on a charge of failure to report for induction in the army, was sentenced to two years and six months and fined $500.

Said Judge Hincks:

"The records of the Supreme Court of the United States show that the members of this sect have frequently appealed to the Court for protection of their rights as citizens.

"And those great privileges, contained in the constitution, have been confirmed in them by the Supreme Court.

". . . it is apparent to any student of history that no country can endure when its citizens are interested only in the rights of citizenship and refuse to carry out the basic obligations of their citizenship."

Staggered Hours Declared Working Out Successfully

Substantial success in lowering the peak of the afternoon rush-hour riding on the Boston Elevated Railway by means of staggering working hours was announced today by William H. Day, Chairman of the City of Boston War Transportation Conservation Committee.

Mr. Day made public a letter from Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the Railway, who asserted that rush-hour traffic between 5:00 p. m. and 6:00 p. m. had been greatly reduced, but expressed regret that a greater effort had not been made by the riding public to increase the use of the road's facilities between 4:00 p. m. and 5:00 p. m.

"The public trustees and management of the Elevated wish to express to you and to the other members of the City of Boston War Transportation Conservation Committee their appreciation of the splendid spirit of co-operation manifested in the development and institution of the staggered hours system," said Mr. Dana in his letter. "We would also like to thank the individuals affected for their contribution to this wartime conservation plan."

How to Get Maximum Heat At Top Economy With Coal

The following is second in a series of three articles reproducing information shortly to be issued by the Office of Price Administration on the economical use of coal as a house-heating fuel.

Not everyone, perhaps, knows what to do to a coal furnace morn-and evening to get the maximum heat from the minimum amount of coal. The Office of Price Administration, in its broadside soon to be given wide circulation, presents clear diagrams and instructions, some of which are reproduced here:

1. Close the smoke pipe check damper.
2. Open the ashpit damper.
3. In mildly cold weather, the grates may not need shaking every morning. Shake them only if necessary to make room for fresh coal. To help hold back the fire on days when very little heat is needed, skip shaking the grates. In cold weather, shake the grates until the first red glow appears in the ashpit, or until a few pieces of red-hot coal drop into the ashpit. Then stop shaking
4. Add coal.
5. Shake the grates only if necessary to make room for sufficient coal to last through a very cold night. Usually the grates do not need shaking before the fire is banked for the night.
6. Add coal.
7. Close the ashpit damper.
8. Open the smoke pipe check damper.
9. If you notice coal gas, close smoke pipe check damper for a few minutes after adding coal, but leave the ashpit damper closed so that you do not overheat the house and waste coal while getting rid of the coal gas.

Suggestions for Economy, Convenience and Comfort

After coal has been added, the top of the fuel bed should be level with the bottom of the firing door or the back of the fuel bed can be slightly higher (see Diagrams 1 and 2). Do not waste coal by trying to maintain a thin, skimpy fire bed when little heat is needed. Instead, keep plenty of coal on the grates and use the dampers properly to hold back the rate at which the coal burns.

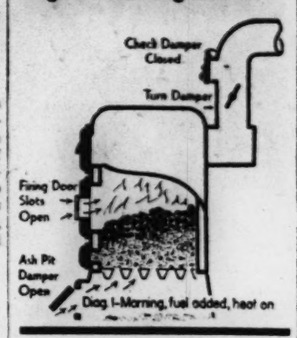
Do not leave the firing door open or ajar to bank the fire at night or on mildly cold days. This is extremely wasteful.

Do not cover all the burning coal when you add pea coal or smaller size coal to the fire. Leave a "bright spot" of burning coal at one side or the front of the fire bed, to ignite the combustible gases which the fresh coal releases.

If the fire does not bank properly, a large smoke pipe check damper is needed, or the present smoke pipe check damper does not open fully, or it is ineffective and may need replacement.

The firing door slots should be tight-closed for slow fires and banked fires. Proper use consists of leaving the slots open only for a few minutes after coal has been added and keeping them tight-closed at all other times. Keeping the slots open needlessly wastes coal by permitting cold air to enter and chill the boiler or furnace. However, if the fire "runs away" or burns too rapdily at night even with the ashpit and smoke pipe dampers set properly for banking, it may be best to compromise and open the firing door slots for night banking. As this wastes coal, it should be used only as a temporary measure, until the defects which prevent banking have been eliminated.

Program for Morning Attention



Program for Banking at Night

Success With Furnace

Drawing issued by Office of Price Administration shows what to do with coal fire in the furnace, morning and evening.

Technicality Makes Waacs Pay for Mail

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The privilege of mailing letters without paying postage, the War Department said yesterday, is denied to the members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps by a technicality in the law which grants the privilege to soldiers.

An announcement at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, training headquarters of the Waacs, disclosed yesterday that the privilege of mailing letters postage free by writing "free" where the stamp is usually placed in the corner of the envelope had been rescinded by War Department order.

Department officials said the law gives the privilege to "members of the armed forces," and the Waacs, being "with but not of" the Army, did not qualify. The same technicality, officials said, prevents use of the mails free by members of the Army Specialist Corps.

Enemy Alien Ban Lifted For Italians

Lifting of the enemy alien ban from Italians who have lived in the United States for years, and arrived before July of 1924, was hailed today by many Boston fishermen who are expected to be permitted to return to their occupation next Monday.

The United States Department of Justice has ruled that Italians long in this country were to be considered as friendly rather than enemy aliens on and after next Monday. Many of them have sons in the armed forces of the United States and failed to become citizens because unable to pass the literacy test, it was pointed out.

About 50 fishing vessels and close to 200 fishermen were forced into idleness last March by the ruling at that time against allowing any enemy alien to be aboard an active fishing vessel. The fleet of Italian motorboat fishermen was largely manned by Italians who had failed to became citizens, so that many of those who made their living by fishing were obliged to seek work ashore. A number of the vessels were allowed to continue fishing, manned by naturalized native born citizens.

The fleet of these craft operate on the "shore" or near-by grounds, and are seldom out more than a day or two, putting into port for the early morning market with trips of fish as fresh as can possibly be handled in a commercial way. Receipts from this source are normally considered of comparative small totals, but since the Government requisitioned about half of the trawler fleet, the return of the idle boats takes on new importance as a source of additional seafood.

Red Cross Bags Go Like Hot Cakes

More than a score of Red Cross ditty bags—the one thing Uncle Sam's Marines asked for immediately after they had jolted the Japanese out of Guadalcanal, were made by the war relief garments department of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, during September.

The bags, distributed among the armed services, contain among other things, shaving equipment, soap, chewing gum and writing material.

Silowan ANNOUNCES

Now You May Have a Permanent Without Heat

The MIRACLE in Permanent Waving

An entirely new and different Permanent Wave. A triumph of Modern Science for surpassing advantages.

*Better hair condition

Ideal Comfort
Softer, Stronger Curls
SAFE
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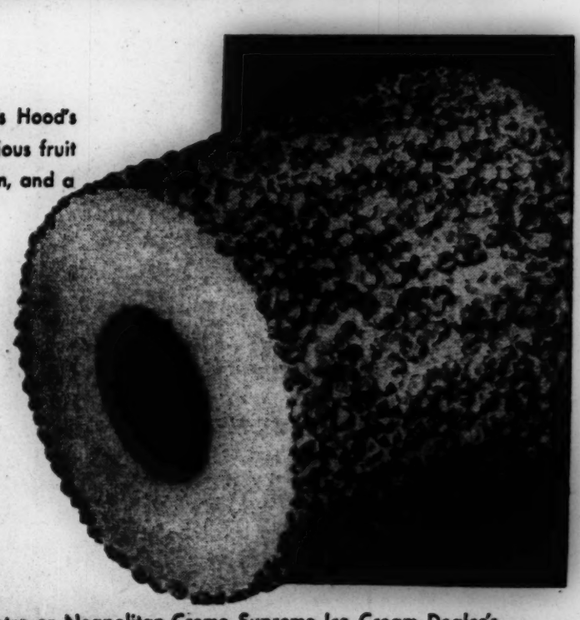

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U. S. Subs Sink 5 More Japanese Ships in Western Pacific

Continued from Page 1

are on their way across the Mediterranean.

In three days the Malta airmen have downed 56 Axis planes and severely damaged at least 50 more. Apparently the Axis considers this price not too high for keeping the Malta bombers away from their convoys. But the convoys may yet have to negotiate the land-based bombers from North Africa, reinforced by American Flying Fortresses.

In the West the RAF, with a force of 100 or more bombers, organized a raid on the great German base of Kiel on the "saturation system," which means attacking the target in such close formation that the anti-aircraft artillery is swamped and put out of commission.

One good sign in the ghting at sea is the report of a submarine operating around the Cape of Good Hoppe. Recent drop in sinkings would appear to indicate increasing success of the anti-U-boat methods, thereby driving the German submarine commanders to seek safer and more distant operating grounds.

As for the Russian campaign, Stalingrad on the 51st day of its siege found its battle reduced mainly to artillery duels, seemingly preparatory to the organization of the forces on a winter basis.

Associated Press

Rear Admiral John S. McCain

Formerly a naval air commander in the Southwestern Pacific, Admiral McCain is now Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in Washington. He is optimistic of the United States winning in the Solomons.

The Navy announced today that United States submarines in the Western Pacific had sunk a Japanese heavy cruiser and four other vessels, probably sunk another, and damaged two.

This report of successful undersea attacks on eight enemy vessels in recent operations raised the announced United States submarine toll of Japanese naval and merchant shipping to 79 vessels sunk, 20 possibly sunk and 24 damaged —a total of 123.

The Navy communiqué said that United States submarines have reported the following results of operations against the enemy in Far Eastern waters:

Ships sunk included one heavy cruiser, one medium sized cargo ship, one small cargo ship, one small tanker, and one small trawler. Damaged were one large tanker, one medium sized cargo ship—probably sunk—and one medium sized tanker.

Pacific Battle:

At Least Six Ships Sunk by Americans

United States Navy communiqués gave this account of American onslaughts at both ends of the far-flung Pacific battlefront:

A task force of United States cruisers and destroyers waylaid an enemy force trying to land troop reinforcements on Guadalcanal Island in the solomons on the night of Oct. 11 and sank one 10,000-ton heavy cruiser, four destroyers and a 5,000-ton transport. One unidentified United States destroyer was sunk.

Navy and Marine Corps torpedo planes and dive-bombers, chasing the fleeting remnants of the enemy fleet next day, badly damaged at least one more cruiser and probably sank a destroyer. Total enemy ship losses for these sea and air actions were six ships sunk, one probably sunk and one damaged.

On Oct. 9, Marine Corps aircraft attacked two Japanese light cruisers and four destroyers in the Solomons, damaged both cruisers and shot down three seaplanes. Meanwhile the enemy's seaplane base at Rekata Bay was strafed by Navy and Marine Corps planes.

On Oct. 11, Army, Navy and Marine Corps fighter planes intercepted a four-flight attack of 65 Japanese bombers and fighters over Guadalcanal, forced them to jettison their bombs in an open field and shot down eight bombers and four Zero fighters with a loss of only two United States planes.

Marines Clinch Results on Shore

About the time that victory was being achieved in the air American Marines ashore on Guadalcanal were clinching the results of their first offensive operation in several weeks.

In the face of stiff resistance from the enemy's reinforced jungle troops they had won new advance positions west of their old defense lines around the all-important United States air field on the north coast of the island. The positions were taken in two days of battling during which the enemy suffered many casualties. The Marines were supported by Army fighter planes which strafed Japanese troops and installations.

In the Aleutians the Army's four-engined Flying Fortress and Liberator bombers showered incendiary and demolition bombs on the Japanese base at Kiska Island Oct. 8, 9 and 10.

New fires were started in the enemy's last battered Aleutians base, which has been bombed steadily for several weeks. No Japanese planes took the air to repel the raiders, antiaircraft fire was light and not an American plane was lost although some received minor damage.

The compartive losses reported in today's American communiqués stood as follows:

Japanese: One heavy cruiser sunk, one badly damaged, one light cruiser badly damaged and one slightly damaged; four destroyers sunk and one probably sunk; one medium sized transport sunk; total, 10 ships. Also eight bombers, four fighter planes and three seaplanes shot down; total, 15 planes. This raised the casualties for the Solomons campaign so far to eight sunk, three probably sunk and 37 damaged, and plane losses to 260.

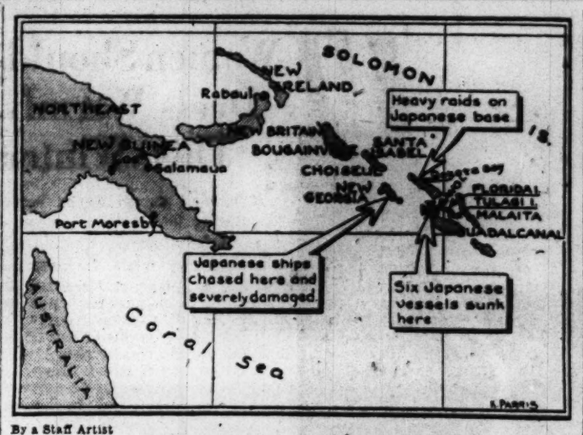
American: One destroyer sunk. Two United States fighter planes lost.

Total U. S. Losses 10 Ships Sunk

These losses, all in the Solomons, raised known American ship casualties for the campaign to 10 vessels sunk, including the three heavy cruisers Vincennes, Astoria and Quincy, loss of which was announced by the Navy Department Oct. 12. The total of American plane losses in the Solomons has not been announced but is known to be much smaller than that of the enemy.

In precipitating the naval battle on the night of Oct. 11, the Navy High Command, according to the communiqué, took cognizance of the fact that Guadalcanal's air force, unaided, had been unable to stop night landings of enemy troops which in recent days had been increasing in size.

No American task force has been reported in the area for many days and the cruiser-destroyer group sent in on Oct. 11 apparently took the enemy by surprise.



By a Staff Artist

Points Referred To in the News

Solomons and New Guinea areas prominent in reports of United States Navy Department in past week.

Battle Lasted But 30 Minutes

The battle was fought in the vicinity of Savo Island which lies athwart the route of approach to the north point of Guadalcanal where the Japanese have their troop landing beach-head. It was fought with guns and torpedoes and lasted but 30 minutes, at the end of which time the Japanese were forced to abandon their landing operations and withdraw such of their ships as were still afloat.

The torpedo planes and dive-bombers which hunted down the scattered ships next day made their first attack in the morning, about 10 o'clock, when they overtook two cruisers south of new Georgia Island. They got a torpedo into one cruiser and scored several near bomb hits. The cruiser was left burning and stationary in the water.

In the afternoon the planes made their second contact, attacking an enemy cruiser and a destroyer. The Navy was not certain whether this was the same cruiser which had been blasted in the morning or another damaged the night before, but conservatively listed it in the totals as the same one. At any rate it was hit and severely damaged and the crew abandoned ship. The destroyer was bombed and left in a sinking condition.

Nimitz Confident:

Admiral Discusses Visit to Solomons

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, discussing his recent trip to the Solomon Islands battle zone, said today he was confident "we can hold what we have got and consolidate our positions and eventually start moving ahead."

The Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet said he conferred with Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, naval commander in the South Pacific, and visited Guadalcanal and other island bases.

"I have seen the character of the jungle on Guadalcanal and realize the difficulties of moving troops to certain parts of the country. Everywhere I found a fine spirit of co-operation," he went on.

"The Japanese must now realize they are going against American forces in that area. Particularly in the Marines they are meeting a people just as tough as they are themselves and just as well equipped and trained for jungle fighting as they are themselves. . . .

"The Japs must not be underestimated. They are brave, resourceful, and for the most part experienced fighters. But they are meeting a people with those same characteristics now and suffering losses accordingly.

"Furthermore, the Japanese have a supply problem in the Solomons as difficult as our own."

Admiral Nimitz pointed out that the distance between Guadalcanal and Pearl Harbor is about the same as between Guadalcanal and Tokyo, and that Malaya is even more distant.

He said that whether the Japanese were getting much from the Dutch East Indies to Rabaul, Japanese base on New Britain Island, was hard to determine, but added it was "safe to say the supply problem is giving them many a headache."

"Every ship lost by the action of our submarines increases their problems," he said, observing that United States submarines have been busy continuously and giving a good account of themselves.

Rabaul:

Enemy Airdrome Again Bombed

Supporting United Nations naval forces in the Solomon Islands battle area, Gen. Douglas MacArthur sent a large formation of heavy bombers into smashing attacks on the Japanese airdrome at Rabaul, New Britain, again yesterday for the third time in a week, a communiqué said today.

The big bombers attacked during darkness, dropping "many tons" of bombs, including 1,000-pounders, on runways and dispersal areas of the airfields of the large Japanese base where at least 30,000 troops and many planes have been assembled.

In a similar raid announced in an Oct. 10 communiqué 60 tons of bombs were dropped on Rabaul and the following day 40 tons were dropped.

"Many direct hits were made in the midst of parked aircraft on the ground," the communiqué said.

A strong force of United Nations medium bombers, during the same night, attacked the Buka airdrome, at the northern tip of the Solomons, causing fires and explosions.

Kiel Bombed:

British Unleash Terrific Attack

An RAF bomber fleet of well over 100 planes struck Kiel last night with a concentrated blast of explosives in a raid possibly as destructive as any of 70 which have been made against the Germans' battered Baltic naval and U-boat base.

British sources said the results well compensated the RAF for the loss of nine planes. The exact number in the raiding force was not disclosed, but on the basis of normal 5 per cent losses, the British crowded probably 180 bombers over the target, one of the most vital in Germany.

The attack was on the new "saturation" technique of the RAF—which means throwing so many bombers over the objective in such a short space of time that antiaircraft defenses are swamped and their fire made relatively ineffective.

A German radiocast put British losses at 10 planes, but said that the North Sea port of Hamburg—linked by water with Kiel through the Kiel Canal—also was bombed during the night.

Kiel, 66 miles northeast of Hamburg, is important not only for its big docks and strategic position as a hub of water transport but as a center for coal, iron and oil, lumber, railroad supplies, cement and food.

Malta:

17 More Planes Downed by British

R. A. F. fighters, beating off an almost constant stream of Axis bombers over Malta, shot down 17 Axis planes, making a three-day total of 56 Axis planes destroyed and more than 50 badly damaged, a joint R. A. F.-British Headquarters communiqué said.

The British defenders of the island, which is a constant threat to Axis convoys moving across the Mediterranean, lost only one Spitfire.

Stalingrad:

Fighting Reverts To Artillery Duel

Defenders of Stalingrad consolidated reclaimed positions and the fighting was declared to have reverted again to artillery duelling as Soviet Marines assumed the initiative in heavy fighting on the Western Caucasian Front.

Exchanges of shells and mortar grenades developed after Russian Army counterattacks had regained positions lost before a short-lived German infantry drive, Oct. 12, the Russians said.

Red Star said that on the steppes northwest of Stalingrad the Russians continued to improve their positions in clashes swirling around trench lines, hills and villages.

The midnight communiqué reported the defenders of Stalingrad rewon firing points along a suburban street yielded to the Germans Oct. 12 and attacking guardsmen pressed back advanced lines of the Nazi flank northwest of the city.

Mass attacks generally gave way again to artillery and mortar duelling in the struggle to decide whether Axis or Soviet troops will winter in the ruins. Frost whitened the breaths of the soldiers on this 51st day of a siege begun in August's heat.

Appreciable easing of the defense crisis was indicated in the Soviet Information Bureau's midnight report.

Improvement of the Russian position southeast of Novorossisk, in the battle for a mountain highway down the Black Sea coast, was said to have followed the rout by Russian Marines of an attack.

German Leaders Tighten Economic Noose on Dutch

Continued from Page 1

Company East-West and the Netherlands East Company.

Central East-West was founded by the Bank for West European Trading which was established a year ago under participation of some of the larger German banks.

The Netherlands East Company, on the other hand, is an off-shoot of the quasi-independent Netherlands Bank. However, since M. M. Rost van Tonningen, President of the Netherlands Bank and chief organizer of the East Company, is one of the most eager collaborationists, it amounts practically to the same as if the Nazis were in overt control.

Settlements in Baltics

The East Company is the most important cog in the Nazi plan to tear the Dutch nation apart by settling 3,000,000 Hollanders—one third of the entire population—in the Baltic States, parts of Poland and White Russia.

According to official statements the resettling is to be carried out on a voluntary basis. This, of course, is a mere subterfuge. Whoever is marked down by the Germans to be a "pioneer" in war-scarred Eastern Europe becomes automatically a member of the emigrating army of "volunteers."

There are many devices by which life in the home country can be made impossible, so that ultimately the victim is forced to pick up his last few belongings and start upon the endless trudge to the East.

The attempts to reduce the Dutch population by means of mass migration started a year ago when severe restrictions were imposed on the Dutch Jews and when the pressure upon non-Jewish workless Dutch began to grow.

The 120,000 Jews and 60,000 part-Jews who lived in the Netherlands were first robbed of their possessions, then concentrated in three large ghettos, and, since last July, they are being deported to the East at a rate of some 600 per day. The Dutch Storm Troop organ, De Storm, declared that not a single Jew would be left in Holland by June, 1943.

Help for "Volunteers"

For the non-Jewish unemployed, the position was different. There were no rules restricting their movements or activities. But they found it almost impossible to obtain employment inside Holland.

Only if the applicant would "voluntarily" move to some German work camp, the employment exchanges were able to help him.

By this and other devices—the promise of high wages, special food rations and regular furloughs—the Nazis succeeded in bringing the number of Dutch workers in Germany up to 170,000.

Some additional 20,000 were sent to work in France. Still this total of 370,000—4 per cent of the Netherlands' population—fell far short from the reduction the Nazis were aiming at.

That is where the East Company came in. This institution has to finance and to prepare the removal of some 3,000,000 Hollanders between 18 and 55 from their native soil. The Nazis try to make the measure appear required by circumstances beyond their control, pretending that Holland is overcrowded.

Meanwhile, the Nazis and the Quislingite officials of the East Company vie with each other in depicting living conditions and prospects of the East colonies in glowing colors. The Dutch singled out for resettlement are told that they will enjoy "the delights of a marvelous future."

However, reports appearing even in the German-controlled press tell a different sotry. The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant recently wrote that Lithuania as well as other regions chosen for settlement are "poor, neglected, deteriorated districts."

South Africa:

German Subs Active At Cape of Good Hope

An authoritative British source said today that German submarine warfare has been intensified in the area around the Cape of Good Hope, indicating that U-boats are being "forced further afield by the defensive-offensive tactics of the United Nations."

Because of the dangers of the short route through the embattled Mediterranean, the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope has become the vital avenue for supplies from America and Great Britain not only for North America but also for India, Russia and China.

Britain's occupation of Madagascar, keyed directly to this, was to prevent the Japanese from establishing submarine bases on the Indian ocean side of the cape and converting the Mozambique Channel off Southeast Africa into a trap for United Nations shipping.

Meanwhile the German High Command said that the 23,456-ton British liner Orcades and the 20,119-ton Canadian liner Duchess of Atholl were among additional "enemy transports" sunk by German U-boats.

Fourteen ships were sunk in the North Atlantic, the special bulletin said.

The British and Canadian liners were reported sunk off the African Coast.

There was no confirmation for these German claims from any other source.

U. S. War Goods Overcoming Problems of Transportation

Continued from Page 1

that the authoritative Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce recently predicted United States cargo planes will be carrying as much freight as wartime shipping by the end of next year. During the next eight months or so, transport planes will form between 20 and 30 per cent of all planes produced in this country.

There is hardly a minute of the day or night when numerous American cargo planes are not in the air on their way to the Southwestern Pacific, India, the Middle East, the Soviet Union, Equatorial Africa, the British Isles and many other United Nations outposts.

Although details are secret, it is known that United Nations engineers and airmen are working on new air routes from India to China to make up for the loss of the Burma Road. Despite the fact that some of the world's wildest, highest, and stormiest territory is found in this area, there is hope that China can be supplied with light arms and ammunition in this manner. Other means will have to be found to supply tanks and heavy artillery.

Reports from the Middle East agree that very large quantities of American materiel are now reaching the fronts there. Speaking in Berlin, Nazi General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel paid tribute to this flow of supplies when he said that the British armies in Egypt are now equipped with American weapons and that they have again attained great strength after having been critically weakened by the defeat in Libya.

Persons returning from that part of the world declare that there is a great improvement in communications all through Asia Minor and that this has added greatly to the defensive strength of the British Army under Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson. Great numbers of American trucks are now crisscrossing the territory from the Mediterranean to India and from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea.

In addition, the United Nations are understood to have materially improved the Iranian and Iraqian railways, thereby giving themselves dependable supply routes.

Furthermore, there are the vast American supply depots built or building in the former Italian colony of Eritrea on the Red Sea. These bases are expected to play an important part in the United Nations war effort.

As President Roosevelt stressed, the production of new merchant shipping is now getting ahead of the Axis submarine campaign. It is also enabling this country to transport far greater numbers of planes, tanks, and guns abroad than was the case six months ago. Even before Pearl Harbor, as many as 100 American freighters were regularly assigned to the route from the East Coast of the United States to the Red Sea. It is to be supposed that this fleet has been expanded substantially in the last 10 months.

Army engineers here believe that when the war is over no transportation achievement will be more spectacular or solid than that of building the 1,600-mile Aslaskan Highway since March of this year.

By December, little more than eight months after the Army first stepped into the wild, swamp, and incompletely surveyed territory of Northwestern Canada and Eastern Alaska, all types of military equipment and supplies are expected to be rolling over this road.

What is more, it is now reported in Washington that plans are afoot to build a railroad running in much the same direction and connecting the existing railroad at Prince George, British Columbia, with Fairbanks, Alaska.

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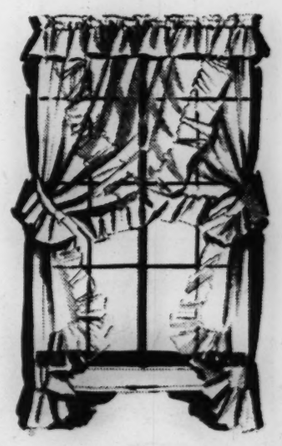

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Old French Party Lines Fading

Political leaders unite or divide on fundamental issue of collaboration with the Nazis.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 14 (AP)—The French announced yesterday that the exiled Riff warrior chieftain Abd el Krim has proclaimed himself a Vichy loyalist.

Abd el Krim is in banishment on the Indian Ocean island of Reunion, near Madagascar, a prisoner of the French since a revolt by his Moroccan Arab tribe collapsed in 1926.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An appeal to French workers by Marcel Cachin, doyen of the Communist Party, to cease all resistence to the conqueror—coming close upon the arrival in London of two former Pétain supporters, Pierre Brossolette and Charles Vallin—affords fresh proof that the French party system, as it existed before the collapse, is in process of disintegration.

Differences of opinion, which brought life-long separation to political foes, are disappearing. The single issue is getting to be:

"Are you for collaboration with Germany or against it?"

Those who reject submission to Hitler's new order are adversaries of the Vichy regime and are increasingly accepting Gen. Charles de Gaulle's leadership. They constitute from 80 to 90 per cent of the French people.

M. Cachin had been a leading member of the French National Popular Party, an all-out collaborationist organization headed by Marcel Déat—also a recruit from the Communists. Among the other leaders of this organization is also Louis Aragon, leading Communist intellectual and former Editor in Chief of the Communist newspaper Ce Soir.

Unconfirmed reports state that M. Cachin has since disappeared, having been kidnaped by members of his former Party.

Although the overwhelming majority of the French opposes Hitler and the Pétain-Laval regime, only a small part of them has joined in the organized underground movement of resistance.

These courageous men constitute the spearhead of the forces which must presumably reshape France after the German defeat.

Yet, while the underground organizations are united in rejecting any compromise with Hitler or Pétain and Laval and have lined up behind General de Gaulle, political divergences continue to exist and are likely to accentuate when victory is won.

These new groups are offspring of the old political parties, but they are increasingly adapting their postwar program to deeply modified conditions of future France.

Like all other political parties and groups in France, the French Socialist Party has had its renegades. The pacifist wing of Socialists, including such outstanding personalities as Paul Faure and Charles Spinasse, has backed the Vichy regime from its very beginning, while such leading personalities of the Socialist trade-union movement as René Bélin have collaborated in the Vichy's labor setup. Leaders of the miners' union even became henchmen of the German regime in Paris.

Yet, on the whole, the record of the French Socialists regarding France's fight for liberation is more favorable than that of any other political group. Léon Blum's defense in the trial at Riom last March proved that the Socialist leader still retains his old fire. Many political adversaries were favorably impressed.

André Philip, today General de Gaulle's Commissioner of the Interior; M. Brossolette, and many other outstanding Socialists have been leading in the organization of the French movement of resistance. Léon Jouhaux, France's most influential trade-union leader, has conserved his influence on the workers' movement, despite his internment in Vals-les-Bains.

Still more important than the courageous attitude of the majority of Socialist and trade-union leaders is the fact that they have succeeded in conserving the coherence of the French workers' movement. The French Socialists have constituted an underground Committee for Socialist Action, which not only directs the underground struggle of the Socialist workers, but has developed a Socialist program for the reconstruction of postwar France.

In January, 1942, this Committee formally recognized the leadership of General de Gaulle. In the French clandestine press, the Socialist tendency is represented by the underground papers Libération, Republique, and others in the Occupied Zone and by a secret edition of the former party paper, Le Populaire, in Unoccupied France.

The French Communist Party had been particularly well prepared for the underground struggle against the conqueror. Interdicted by Edouard Daladier at the beginning of the war, the party had already established a network of clandestine organizations when France collapsed. Communist workers had been acquainted with sabotage action, which they had applied against the French war effort. Yet vacillations in their attitude toward the Germans—the leadership followed closely Moscow's direction—have annihilated the confidence of thousands of their former adherents. The Communist leaders, moreover, proved to be more vulnerable than those of other Left parties in France.

Previous to the desertion of M. Cachin and M. Aragon, other Communist leaders, such as Marcel Gitton, assassinated by fellow Communists, had become extreme collaborationists. Other names, such as Thorez, Duclos and Marty, have disappeared, and it is unlikely that they are still in France.

The Communists have appealed to the French workers to join their National Front to fight for France's independence, but it is not probable that many French workers have newly entered the Communist ranks. The Communists are publishing their own underground papers—L'Humanité, La Voix de Paris, and numerous leaflets. The program developed in their propaganda tracts is much more moderate than previous statements of the Communist Party line. They stand for uncompromising struggle against the Nazis and against Vichy. They demand democratic consultation of the French people after the war and expropriation of big industrial enterprises without indemnity. They emphasize that socialization shall not be extended to rural property.

It is unlikely that the French Radical Socialists, party of the French petty bourgeoisie, stands high in the favor of the French people. For more than a decade the Radical Socialists had ruled France, or had at least decisively influenced political developments. The French people apparently hold them responsible for the collapse.

The courageous attitude of Edouard Herriot and other Radical leaders has won them much sympathy, and younger leaders of the Party are fighting side by side with the workers in the underground movement. Radical Socialist politicians and intellectuals have published and distributed such underground papers as Franc-Tireur, Père Duchêne, and Résistance, which are widely read in Occupied and Unoccupied France. The devotion of many Radical Socialists to the cause of liberation, however, will not influence the main trend of political developments. The splendor of the Radical Socialist Party is a thing of the past.

The Christian Trade Unions had at the outset joined their Socialist comrades in their fight against Vichy. The unflinching resistance of the Roman Catholic workers has considerably strengthened the movement. Roman Catholic influence is also very strong among the French youth. Aided by the overwhelming majority of the inferior clergy and by many high dignitaries of the Church, the Roman Catholic forces constitute a solid block among the movement of resistance. Their underground papers—Vérités and Les Petits Ailes—are all out against Naziism and increasingly hostile to Marshal Pétain, but appear somewhat afraid of a future extension of Russian influence on European politics.

French Right Wing opposition to collaboration has been greatly hampered by the defection of the Integral Nationalists, who under the leadership of Charles Maurras not only back Pétain, but are increasingly developing into all-out collaborators.

Right Wing Nationalists had founded the paper Combat, which, during the first months of underground struggle, made the impracticable attempt to fight the Nazis under Marshal Pétain's leadership. Today, however, the Nationalist group has officially accepted the leadership of General de Gaulle and has rejected the enticements of the former collaborationist General de Fornelde la Laurencia, who wanted to found a movement of resistance of his own. This group has an anti-British bias.

New political formations in France are still in the making. Their programs, however, are likely to be considerably transformed in the course of future events. Yet on some points most underground groups are likely to agree.

The French people will reject any attempt to revivify the Vichy regime in its present or in a modified form. All underground groups are unanimous in their request that nobody who shared responsibility in the Vichy setup shall be allowed to participate in the reconstruction of France after the war. Plans for the restoration of a French monarchy or for the establishment of an authoritarian regime under the leadership of French Army chiefs which have been developed in London and Washington circles will meet decided opposition on part of the French.

General de Gaulle is considered as the undisputed leader of French resistance and, at the same time, the only possible personality to direct French affairs during a period of transition. He might possibly share this responsibility with Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber, and Jules Jeanneney, President of the Senate. After this period of transition, the French people will be called to elect a National Assembly.

Return to democratic procedures does not signify that the Constitution of 1875 will be integrally restored. The French have become well aware of the weaknesses of the parliamentary system. "Democracy," says a recent statement of the three leading underground organizations, "should be renovated from top to bottom and serve as an ideal, not practiced as a routine." France will look ahead to new forms of representative government.

Democracy must be extended from the political to the economic sphere. All groups agree that the economic regime of France will be profoundly transformed in the sense of increased state control over the big trusts. The appeal of the underground groups urges increased participation of the workers associations in the administration of the nation's economy.

Wide World

Symbol Falls but Ideal Still Stands

The bronze statue of the Republic of France in Vichy comes down to go to the foundry after it was decided to reclaim the metal. The ideals for which it stood still remain, however, in the thoughts of many a Frenchman.

Haley Sounds Call for News To Tell Truth

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—In the years after Hitler the peoples of the world will need truth in the news as they have never needed it before "if they are to survive and to build well, if they are to be guided by reason," said W. J Haley, one of England's leading editors, in a broadcast last night.

Mr. Haley, who is joint managing director of the Manchester Guardian and the Manchester Evening News and director of the Press Association and Reuters, plans to visit the United States next month.

"Among the biggest factors in keeping truth in the news are news agencies," he said. "Between them they cover pretty well every portion of the globe. They, too, have the same responsibility to give the papers they serve, and between nation and nation, an impartial and objective news service, and to see that, in the words of the recently formed Reuters Trust, 'their integrity, independence and freedom from bias shall at all times be fully preserved.'

"My friend, Kent Cooper, head of the Associated Press of America, believes that a world-wide system of such free agencies, independent, impartial, reporting the news of their countries and of the world with no other motive than to supply the truth, can do much to ensure the permanance of peace.

"It isn't such a far-fetched idea. Remember that Hitler early on decided that the surest way to retain control of the German people was to quarantine them from the world's news. . . ."

Advising readers what they could do to help the cause of truth in news, Mr. Haley said "for one thing you can judge the news; you can get into the habit of following those sources which experience proves to be not necessarily the most exciting or most pleasant, but the most reliable."

"You know," he said, "if every reader would only exercise the simplest critical faculty, he could help powerfully."

950 Frenchmen At Diego Suarez Join de Gaulle

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP) — Nine hundred fifty men, approximately three fourths of the French garrison which fought against the British at Diego Suarez in Madagascar, have joined Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Fighting French forces the General's London headquarters announced Oct. 12.

Two hundred of the 950 are sailors and the rest infantrymen and artillerymen.

Diego Suarez, naval base at the northern end of the big French island, was taken by the British in May.

Hunters Party Saves Shipwrecked Crew

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Oct. 14 (AP)—A party of hunters, who dropped their sport to rig a breeches buoy for a crew of shipwrecked seamen, was disclosed last night to have saved all 47 men aboard a ship after it ran aground on the Newfoundland Coast.

Stranded only 30 feet offshore, the ship's crew was barred from safety by high cliffs until the hunters saw the flares and came to their rescue. In a short time they had rigged a line and the seamen rode to safety across the short stretch of breakers.

Higher Priority Ratings Allowed Mining Industry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The War Production Board today gave the mining industry higher priority ratings to obtain materials needed to enable mines to maintain maximum output.

WPB assigned an AA-2X rating for delivery of materials for maintenance and repair. This rating, the highest nonmilitary priority, replaces ratings A-1-A and A-1-C, which had been assigned for repair and maintenance materials.

At the same time, WPB raised the rating assigned to delivery of operating supplies from A-1-C to A-1-A.

Europe's Six Neutral Spots Attract Growing Concern

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The status of the six remaining neutral states of Europe, Sweden, Eire, Swtizerland, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey is causing serious concern.

Hitler, in his recent Sportpalast address said: "We shall hold what we have got and let our enemies run on against our wall until they will have grown tired. But we shall attack wherever we deem an offensive desirable."

The following day Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels warned the neutral states that their staying aloof from the struggle might well result in their exclusion from sharing in the benefits of the postwar European order. He mentioned specifically that, in those neutral countries which granted their citizens food rations surpassing the present ones in Germany or Italy, the conditions might be reversed in the future.

And, another three days later, Riechmarshal Herman Göring made it clear that the whole of Europe would have to resign itself to the role of Greater Germany's and Italy's corn, meat and vegetable producer, notwithstanding its own requirements.

Autonomy Precarious

None of these three utterances was in itself surprising or even novel. For a long time it has been a well-established fact that whatever neutrality there is to be found in Europe is a conditional neutrality.

Neither treaties nor their own solemn assurances would prevent the Germans from adding another European country to the number of protectorates, if military or other reasons made such a move advisable. Paramount among these other reasons is the Axis hunger for foodstuffs and raw materials.

Do the aforementioned references of the three Nazi leaders suggest that the days of the neutral states are numbered? If so, for what specific country will the bell toll first? And will the Axis need for food supplies be the driving power or will strategic considerations press for a widening of the "Lebensraum?"

The situation is not the same for all neutrals.

Sweden in Danger

For obvious reasons it appears that of the six Sweden is in the greatest immediate danger. The occupation of Sweden by German troops would definitely put an end to the threat of a United Nations invasion of northern Norway.

No layman knows whether such an invasion is planned. Yet it is plausible that it is being considered in United Nations military councils, since its success would secure the northern supply route to Russia, outflank the Finnish armies and give the German forces in Norway a very hard nut to crack. The mountainous character and the relative narrowness of the territory would make it very difficult for the defenders to deploy their troops.

What result a United Nations invasion could produce in Finland whose people are exhausted, warweary and probably not wholeheartedly behind their Nazi comrades, cannot be estimated. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the ultimate outcome could be a collapse of the Axis front in North Russia.

Hitler's Choice

Hitler has only three ways to avert this danger: the conquest of Leningrad, a drive to Murmansk—both to be undertaken within the very next weeks before the winter sets in; or the occupation of Sweden. This latest move seems to be the least costly of all. Besides, the domination of Sweden would assure once and for all the steady flow of high grade iron ore to Germany and would add several hundred thousand tons of grain to Hitler's food supplies.

The Swedes will not risk being caught napping. They have mobilized 600,000 men—almost 10 per cent of the entire population—and, if need be, another 200,000 to 300,000 men could join the colors. Impressive as this figure is, it is doubtful if the Swedes could repulse a German attack, considering the enormous length of its frontiers against Norway and Finland. Its only chance would be that in case of a Swedish-German clash the United Nations would try to come to its aid.

The position of Eire is much more favorable. It can hardly be expected that the Germans will embark on a purely water-borne and air-borne invasion attempt as long as the bulk of their planes is needed in the East. Moreover, while Sweden's neutrality is a setback to Hitler's plans, the neutrality of Eire constitutes a definite advantage to the Nazis. German diplomatic officials are still active in Ireland and are able to transmit valuable information to the Berlin Foreign Office.

The fact that, as things are today, the United Nations are forbidden the use of Cobh and the western Irish ports and of any air base, weighs so heavy in Germany's favor that Hitler cannot risk to gamble. The invasion of Eire is out for the duration of the Russian campaign.

Important Rail Link

The Axis' respect for Switzerland's neutrality has for a long time puzzled many an observer. However, neither Germany nor Italy would gain much by upsetting the little Swiss apolecart.

The country is the most important railway link between the two Axis partners, and it functions smoothly under its own administration. Any act of violence would immediately result in a breakdown of the railway system, demolition of the Gotthard and Simplon tunnels.

The Swiss militia of about 500,000 men, brilliantly trained in Alpine warfare, would easily repulse any Italian forces and even prove a tough proposition for crack German divisions.

As in the case of Eire, the game would not be worth the candle. Economically, Switzerland is largely dependent on Axis exports. Its food supplies appear ample only in comparison to German and Italian rations, but they are not ample enough to swell Axis stocks perceptibly and they would be bound to decline rapidly in case of an occupation.

There is another reason why Hitler is not likely to attack Switzerland—it is the only neutral country on which United Nations strategists cannot possibly have any design. This is different with Sweden and Eire, and with the three southern neutrals, Spain, Portugal and Turkey.

Spain's Neutrality Questionable

Spain is hardly a neutral at all. Axis influence on the country's policy is so strong that the presence of a few hundred thousand more Nazi or Fascist troops would not greatly change the picture. Spain delivers all the raw materials and foodstuffs it has, and more than it can spare, to Germany and Italy. That applies particularly to quicksilver, iron ore, olive oil and citrus fruits.

If Spain will abandon its so-called neutral position it will do so on its own account and, presumably, as a result of changes at the North African Front. Although General Francisco Franco committed himself to come to Hitler's aid in case the latter should suffer serious reverses in Russia, it is more likely that he will call for Hitler's aid if General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel should be driven out of Libya. In that event the Axis would have to use Spain as a base for a counterdrive.

Portugal's Status

By the same token, Portugal's neutrality, and that of the Portuguese islands—the Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde—appears safeguarded as long as none of the belligerents turns against Dakar. Otherwise the Axis can have but little interest in changing the position of that country. It is too far off from the German-Italian centers and, although its ports would provide valuable bases for submarine warfare in the Atlantic, this problem is almost as satisfyingly solved, thanks to the facilities of the French west coast.

Turkey is the second-best guess, after Sweden, as Hitler's next potential victim. Like its neutral colleague in the North, Turkey is squeezed in between the belligerents. It blocks the path to an easy Axis victory in South Russia as well as in Egypt. Not much was to be heard recently about the concentration of German troops in Bulgaria or Greece, but there appears to be little doubt that the strong air bases in Sicily, Crete and Rhodes were built with a view to a sudden attack on Turkey's western border.

Hitler Reported Likely to Take Trieste

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 14

Istanbul and Stockholm correspondents of the National Zeitung of Basel reported indications today of a German-Italian disagreement which might cost Italy her Adriatic port of Trieste.

The Istanbul correspondent said that a new meeting of Hitler and Mussolini was expected soon, and that rumors had been heard in Turkey that Germany wanted to take over full control of Trieste.

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India: Next Move Up to Indians

Continued from Page 1

1932, the first elections under the new Constitution, the historic All-India Congress Party meetings in 1937, the six months' regime of the Congress Party in the various provincial governments in the following year, and finally the events of the past 14 months. Any views expressed therefore are derived from 12 years of direct observation and experience.

A Convincing Address

Mr. Amery has not always been happy in the exposition of British motives and policy, particularly in his approach to Indian opinion but his most recent speech carries the conviction of sincerity. It is absolutely definite in commitment and infused by a liberal spirit. His analysis of conditions in this country in the past eight weeks is correct and his allocation of responsibility, in the judgment of this correspondent, is entirely justified.

Nothing could have been more depressing than to watch the Congress Party's performance from Allahabad to Bombay when, obstinately deaf to appeals from many distinguished Indians, including former colleagues, and appeals even from Congress Party newspapers, it gradually slid over the precipice.

Down to early July it was still possible to entertain hope, though diminishing, that wiser counsels might prevail, and the Congress Party confine itself to passive non-co-operation instead of civil disobedience with its concomitant of active and frequent violent opposition. It would be interesting to know what finally turned the balance. If any visitors to Mohandas K. Gandhi's home at Wardha during that period held out false hopes, thereby encouraging the decision to invoke civil disobedience, such persons would have much to answer for.

Criticism Centered

With regard to the historical background portion of Mr. Amery's speech, criticism might easily be directed to one point. Namely, the achievements of the Congress Party Ministries are not sufficiently stressed, while Moslem grievances in the minority provinces are magnified.

But here as usual a double qualification is necessary. Mr. Gandhi referred in Bombay to the efficient administration of the Congress Party's provincial governments. It is true that they did extremely well in Madras and Bombay and fairly well in several other provinces, although very badly in one. But one factor in their success was their taking over the whole existing administrative machine. The Ministers were greatly helped by the Governors above and all-India services below, as they freely acknowledged at the time.

They were not helped by the control exercised by the high command over all Ministries everywhere except in Madras, where Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar was too powerful to be interfered with.

This state of affairs was hardly compatible with Parliamentary institutions and it is impossible to say how things would have worked out if Congress Party leaders had not forced the Ministries to resign after the beginning of the war, thus ending the experiment. Punjab has shown how well India's Constitution can work. Here the Ministry has never been dominated by outside control and has been actuated by the spirit of accommodation and compromise of which the agreement of Premier Maj. Sirdas Sir Sikanden Hyat-Khan with the Sikhs was the most recent example.

Moslem League Movement

Then, while Moslem grievances were greatly exaggerated for tactical purposes and while no Governor used the right of intervention in behalf of minorities, the Congress Party regimes nevertheless helped constitute the motive power which made the Moslef League a mass movement.

From the day in 1937 when the Congress Party, flushed with triumph, inaugurated the Moslem mass contact movement, began the Moslem League's renascence. Led by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, a tactician of immense astuteness, it borrowed all the Congress Party's agitation methods, including even its language, and forces were set in operation which will now have to work out the unknown conclusion.

No doubt Mr. Amery's speech will be more carefully read abroad for possible light on the future rather than on the past although the two are intimately connected. It is certain that settlement of India's so-called political deadlock cannot be rushed. Persons who think it can and should be rushed in the interests of the war effort of the United Nations would do well to make sure that results might not turn out precisely opposite from those desired and anticipated. It is equally certain, as is made clear by the speech, the British will not dare to agree to the transfer of power in the Congress Party sense during the war. In the view of authorities here no such military risk could be taken. The demand has always been regarded as impossible and doubly so in the light of recent events.

Further Steps Not Impossible

That is not to say that further steps could not be taken within the framework of the present Constitution to win further public support, although it is unlikely that such steps would satisfy the Congress Party or the Moslem League.

Unfortunately some public men of high chcaracter and intellectual distinction who would adorn the government of any country have no parties behind them. Such is Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, main architect of the Federal scheme embodied in the Government of India Act, that work of British and Indian statesmanship which it may be predicted the Indians will take largely into account when framing their own Constitution after the war. Such also is Mr. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier of Madras, with his rare administrative ability who has no party because he tried to guide the Congress Party in the path of wisdom and failed. Such also is Sir Mirza Ismail, former Dewan of Mysore, though he is now again fully occupied as successful Moslem Prime Minister of the Hindu state of Jaipur.

One would imagine men like these would greatly strengthen the prestige and influence of the Viceroy's Executive Council if they have no parties. Sir Stafford Cripps remarked at a press conference that he had a party of one and could therefore always be certain of the whole party voting the same way. Ordinary standards of representative capacity would appear inapplicable in wartime.

Smuts' Trip to England Forecasts Offensive War

Continued from Page 1

vented from dragging on endlessly to the destruction of all the material apparatus of our civilization.

"This switch-over will determine the outcome of the war and therefore deserves our most careful planning. Africa is emerging more and more as the dominant feature in our war strategy."

Marshal Smuts said he also expected to discuss here "the winning of the peace to follow the winning of the war."

Major Decisions Due

This heavy emphasis from such an authoritative quarter comes at a moment when the Axis radio is ballooning reports of the arrival of American forces, not only in the Belgian Congo but in South Africa and at other points along the West African coast.

At the same time the German-controlled Paris radio is talking apprehensively of an alleged United Nations plan for an early attack on Dakar.

In any case it is clear that Allied leaders are obviously discussing and developing the "major decisions of strategy" referred to by President Roosevelt and with which he pronounced himself in "substantial agreement."

The President referred to "new offensives against Germany and Japan" to divert enemy forces from Russia and China, and announced that there was agreement of the necessity of these diversions between the British and American General Staffs.

Unity of Command Vital

The conviction still persists here, however, that more complete and comprehensive unity of command is necessary than the co-ordination and consultations alluded to by Mr. Roosevelt.

Meantime speculation of what the President called "typewriter strategists" on this side centers on admissions of German military spokesmen that they are about to pass from the offensive to the defensive. At least one German newspaper article lately has referred to the possibility of the war being a stalemate.

A question asked here is whether this new tone of Nazi propaganda is designed to prepare the German people for a prolonged period of defensive siege warfare on a continental scale, or whether on the contrary it is merely the familiar Nazi trick of talking in terms of defensive passivity so as to lull the Allies into complacency and incomplete effort, while the Axis war machine is preparing for still heavier blows next spring.

Talmadge Friends Organize Secret 'White' Society

ATLANTA, Oct. 14 (AP)—John E. Goodwin, Public Safety Commissioner, and two other close friends of Gov. Eugene Talmadge have organized Vigilantes, Inc., a new secret society limited to white males.

The charter of incorporation, filed yesterday with Secretary of State John B. Wilson, provides that the organization "shall have the power to confer an initiative or degree ritualism, fraternal and secret obligations, words, grips, signs and ceremonies."

Membership is to be restricted to "white males of sound health, good morals and high character," while the purposes are set out as "purely eleemosynary, patriotic, social and benevolent."

Besides Mr. Goodwin, the incorporators were listed as John J. Cummings of Donalsonville, a Talmadge appointee on the Board of Regents, and Fred Derrick of Rabun County, a member of the Governor's Staff.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC—Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M, Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE—Minor melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case.—M, Y

ALMOST MARRIED—Trivial comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y, C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

BAMBI—In terms of color abstraction used for dramatic purposes, this is the most advanced of Disney pictures. Strong propaganda against hunting. Some unfortunate features.—M, Y.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—Two-reel Technicolor documentary. An impressive glimpse of the speed and destruction of aerial warfare.—M, Y, C.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M, Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievious performance by Diana Barrymore.—M, Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON—Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M, Y.

BIG SHOT—Sordid melodrama, effective of its kind. Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements.—M.

BIG STREET—Sentimental fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. Unusual, though scarcely attractive.—M.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BROADWAY—Modernized adaptation of comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the Twenties. Well done of its type.—M, Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters.—M, Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteurs' efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M, Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item.—M, Y.

CADET GIRL—Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action.—M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Trivial farce melodrama aboua a Washington lady who turns spy.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY—Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

CROSSROADS—Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory in its conclusion.—M, Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE—Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril.—M, Y.

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M, Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as an RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M, Y.

DR. BROADWAY—Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M, Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense and exciting scenes of air battle. London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M, Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M, Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER—Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M, Y.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and a foreword written by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek decorate a romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M, Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE—Despite questionable taste with which one song is presented, this is fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern.—M, Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE—Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES—Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M, Y.

FRISCO LIL—Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M, Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert for a romantic high school carreer.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M, Y.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M, Y, C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—Mystery melodrama. Familiar technique, capably handled.—M, Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY—Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M, Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HENRY AND DIZZY—Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles which are happily resolved as usual. M, Y, C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Offensive and tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M, Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL—Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste distantly derived from Rodgers and Hart show of same name.—M.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Plight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M, Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M, Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing the camera tricks introduced in "The Invisible Man." A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M, Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH—Sentimental comedy about major seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING—Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M

I WAS FRAMED—Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by political opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself under new name and is cleared by a confession.—M, Y.

JACKASS MAIL—Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M, Y.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M, Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough out effectively done, except for protracted limax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and over sentimental.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M, Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M, Y.

LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M, Y.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING—Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M, Y.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performance as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M, Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M, Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M, Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M, Y

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER—Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose Spoilers—Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M, Y, C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late Unpretentious, affecting.—M Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequentiy amazing, and not altogether successful film about stock broker who deserts wife and family to become a painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M, Y.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK—Russian documentary of defense of Moscow, studying in humanly heroic terms the effect of a great war in which everyone fights.—M, Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in a story which pictures the effect of the war on an upper middle-class English family.—M, Y, C.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama.—M, Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORKTE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents.—M, Y.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M, Y

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing film farce, some of it in questionable taste.—M.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M, Y.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS—A murder mystery with emphasis on comedy.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind.—M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING—Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M, Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS—Naval code expert deciphers secret message to save American troop transport.—M, Y

PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M, Y.

PARDON MY SARONG—Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective —M, Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted.—M, Y

PIED PIPER—Stirring melodrama of small children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda for the cause of the United Nations.—M, Y, C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y

POWDER TOWN—Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M, Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in the life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate film, acted with warmth and sincerity. Several interesting and exciting baseball sequences.—M, Y, C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy nonsense is amusing in spots.—M, Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyers against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large and dull.—M, Y, C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M, Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions.—M, Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M, Y.

RIDE 'EM, COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS—Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M, Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M, Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS—Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M, Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic.—M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR—Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M, Y.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M, Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS—Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M, Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M, Y

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Dull and offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Poorly faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPY SHIP—Implausible melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M

SPRING SONG—Enchanting Soviet musical.—M, Y, C.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M, Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M, Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Not very exciting or comical tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Another wacky comedy in which the heroine, a dominating business woman, falls in love with her male secretary, a struggling painter. Smooth and amusing in its kind.—M, Y.

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M, Y

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M, Y, C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Much brutality in presumably fictionized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE—Charactertistic Hugh Herbert farce.—M, Y, C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel is lost.—M, Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism, cowardice, and cruelty. Outright propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M, Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES—Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but an expert character study of a small town public prosecutor done by Frank Craven.—M, Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT—Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificially distorts well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy.—M, Y

TUTTLES OF TAHITI—Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

TWIN BEDS—Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce—M, Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN—Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political.—M.

WAKE ISLAND—Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fictionization but, on the whole, written, directed, and acted with sincerity and truthfulness.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS—One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers.—M, Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M, Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN—Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage, recorded in a candid, intelligent, timely film.—M, Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt an untidy triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

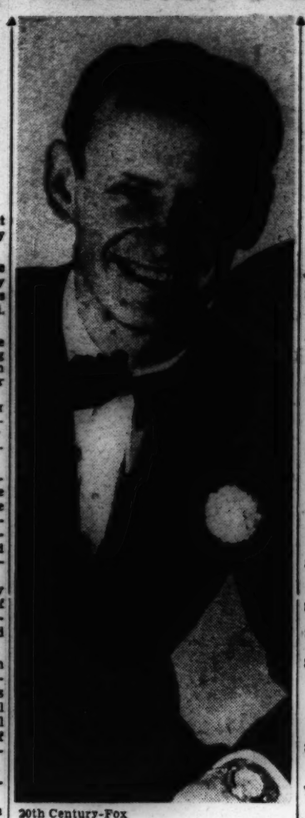
WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive, and, in some respects, superior film history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M, Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M, Y.C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD—Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M, Y.



20th Century-Fox

Sammy Kaye

With his orchestra in "Iceland"

Recent Releases

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M.Y.

ESCAPE FROM CRIME—Effective "B" crime melodrama about an ex-convict trying to go straight as a news photographer.—M, Y.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M, Y.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelantic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M, Y.

Fighting Army Needs Youth, Stimson Says

Continued from Page 1

that a week ago last Sunday he visited a 3,500-bed Army hospital and was "shocked at what I saw."

"There were old men," he said, "some of them in the Army only a few days. Taking men like that is not increasing the Army, it is reducing the Army."

Under such conditions, General Marshall added, the Army will have to enlarge its hospital facilities even before it gets troops into action.

Questioned by Senators

Senator Sheridan Downey, (D) of California, asserting there are "only about 1,500,000 boys in the 18 to 20-year group," asked General Marshall how he expected to bring any "major relief" to the Army by induction of such a small number, many of whom are already in the armed services or working in defense industries.

He replied that it was the Army's intention to release as many of the "older, ineffective" men who could be utilized in essential industry and replace them with the younger "more vigorous" men.

In answer to a question from Senator Elbert Thomas, General Marshall said the Army has the power to release older men from the Army when such men could contribute more to the war effort if employed in industry. He added that the need for releasing such men "is urgent."

Commenting on the part that members of the WAAC are playing, General Marshall said:

"The WAAC, I think, will be one of the greatest performances of the war."

Manpower Allocation

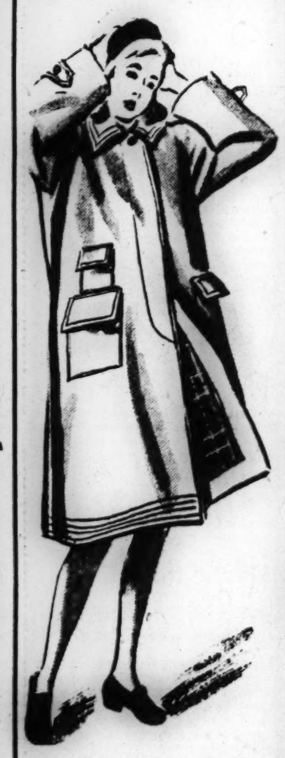
On the basis of today's influential testimony it appears certain that Congress will deal promptly with the new draft measure and will then be confronted with new legislation applying the Selective Service principle to the whole field of manpower allocation.

At his press conference yesterday President Roosevelt expressed the view that voluntary methods to mobilize workers in essential war jobs, affecting both industry and agriculture, were not working out, and while he has said he wants to give them a fuller test, there is every reason to expect a compulsory law in the next two weeks.

Two related developments enhanced this prospect.

The War Relocation Authority announced through the OWI that "more than 7,000 workers of Japanese descent from the Pacific Coast are harvesting the sugar beets and other crops of eight western states," thereby "filling gaps left in the ranks of farm labor by Selective Service and booming war industries."

Oppenheim Collins
Chestnut at 12th
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



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New China to Emerge Under Full Rights; Allied Action Opens Era of Good Will

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 14—The entire aspect of China's future industrialization may be changed by the abolition of extraterritorial rights now proposed by the United States and Britain.

So far nine out of ten Chinese and foreign capitalists who planned to set up modern factories in China chose Shanghai or Tientsin, largely in order to benefit from their abnormal political status. In these cities and Canton the system has its stronghold.

This was probably the main reason why industrial development in the interior was completely neglected before the war, so that China lost practically all its modern factories when the Japanese captured the Chinese parts of those cities and isolated their foreign settlements and concessions from the bulk of China.

From now on the motive of tax evasion and of benefits from protection by foreign flags will cease to determine the places at which new industries are to be developed, and purely economic factors will play the decisive role.

Will Remove Tax Obstacles

Already the Allied announcements enable the Chinese Government in its planning of postwar policy to ignore the enormous complications which would otherwise have been in the way of many urgent reforms like that of the Chinese taxation and currency systems.

The existence of special foreign rights has been one of the main reasons why the Chinese Government was unable to build a modern system of income tax, for many wealthy Chinese made it a practice to have their domicile in those foreign areas or even to register their property under the names of foreigners enjoying extra-territorial rights. It was very difficult, if not impossible, for the Chinese Government to exert fiscal power over many of its most potent tax payers.

In the future, however, income tax can easily be made one of the main sources of state revenue and may contribute to an achievement China has long been fighting for in vain—a balanced budget.

In the same way effective control of the currency has always proved extremely difficult for the Chinese Government on account of restrictions to its executive powers in the most important commercial centers and seaports. The necessity to prepare for currency reform and stabilization immediately after the end of hostilities may in fact have accelerated the decision of Washington and London to abolish extrality without further delay.

Treaty Ports a Handicap

The special status of the so-called treaty ports also proved a great handicap to China. Every big city in China is now freed from the unfair competition of Shanghai and Tientsin.

To most foreigners the change of their political status in China is welcome. Their special privileges were frequently held against them and often proved a handicap in their endeavors to be on the best of terms with the Chinese.

Foreign firms have been held to observe Chinese trade regulations and the foreign consular courts have always made it a rule in the more recent past to be strict on their own nationals and have often given the benefit of any doubt in a Sino-foreign lawsuit to the Chinese party. All the foreign settlements and concessions, with the single exception of the French Concession in Shanghai, recently have been of great benefit to China's fight of resistance against Japan.

The passing of these attributes of foreign extraterritorial rights will therefore be remembered rather as the end of an obsolete system. The abolition of extrality, the equalization of the status of Chinese and foreigners and the development of the settlements and concessions into symbols of Sino-foreign cooperation has indeed been a gradual process dating back many years.

The Chinese, although delighted at the timely achievement of one of their main nationalistic aims, have taken it without excitement or surprise.

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

America loses nothing and gains great Chinese good will through announcement of its readiness promptly to negotiate with China a treaty doing away with the outworn system of extraterritoriality. In joining with Washington in this announcement, the British and Canadian Governments similarly give up nothing of any value to them and do much to strengthen the United Front.

It is significant that whereas in many quarters a chorus of protest went up a few years ago whenever there was any suggestion of the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, today no one ventures the slightest objection. The fact of the present war has effectively wiped out any ground for argument.

Had Japan not attacked China in 1937, extraterritoriality probably would have gone before now. Both the American and the British Governments were in such active negotiation on the point that only differences of opinion over a few details prevented the abolition of consular jurisdiction approximately a decade ago.

The present Chinese National Government has always resented extraterritoriality and the rapid strides which it made in adopting and enforcing modern law codes were partly designed to leave no basis for complaint that Occidentals would suffer undue hardship by submitting themselves wholly to jurisdiction of the Chinese courts.

Once Favored by Chinese

When this now much-criticized institution come into being, it was favored by the Chinese themselves as a convenient method of dealing with the nuisance of foreigners in their midst. It was not merely designed to give Occidentals a favored position under which they were subject to the laws of their own country, administered by their own officials.

It was bound up with a system under which the foreigner was originally kept penned up within limited localities which were initially looked upon by the Chinese almost in the light of concentration camps. The Chinese accepted the foreigner only under protest, and in keeping him within small areas and subject to his own laws they washed their hands of as many aspects of the unwelcome guest as they could.

Slowly the foreigner had to be given greater freedom generally, but still he was not supposed to do business outside the handful of "treaty ports" nor was he allowed to travel about the country freely so long as China had a central government worthy of the name.

It is true that during years of weakness, China had to let the foreigner do much as he pleased—even entering the country without passport examination—but the present National Government speedily manifested its strength by re-imposing a variety of restrictions including visa for entering China, internal transit visa (limiting each foreigner to a certain number of provinces), together with an increase in import duty of 5 per cent to figures such as 33 per cent of more for motorcars and even higher rates for various things deemed luxuries.

The Chinese felt that they had blundered over extraterritoriality and had been imposed upon. They wanted the foreigner to be subject to their laws.

Opposed by Missionaries

Christian missionaries indeed as a group have been inclined for years to favor the renunciation of these protections. They felt that it was harmful to Chinese recognition of their own sincerity if they were to be kept under the wing of their own officials, and allowed to enjoy the protection of American laws. An influential missionary group, about 15 years ago, declared at Tientsin that it desired to renounce all right to the protection of its own laws or officials.

The American legation hinted in reply that anyone who did not like the way the American Government handled its treaty relations might become a citizen of China.

About the same period the United States Ambassador, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, in a speech at Shanghai outlined a program of suggested progressive abolition of extraterritoriality.

Nothing came of this proposal directly, but the logic of its basis was followed out as the Chinese installed modern courts at Shanghai, Nanking, and similar points, and pressed their relative efficiency upon the attention of the Western governments.

Criminal Law Affected

The thing which caused the average foreigner in China to fear any sudden abolition of extraterritoriality was the application of Chinese criminal law to the individual. During recent years it has been generally conceded that civil matter as well be handled by Chinese courts, but no Occidental had any desire for being caught while traveling in the interior and subjected to the amenities of primitive Chines jails, and punishments which by any Western concept must be regarded as utterly barbarous.

Instances were not lacking, after the former Central Powers lost extraterritoraility in China through losing the World War and after Soviet Russia voluntarily gave up extraterritoriality, to show that the white man—especially in primitive areas—was likely to have actual discrimination practiced against him by Chinese courts and officials whenever opportunity offered.

Today the influence of the National Government has done a great deal to weed out old officials and to inculcate modern ideas. Likewise, the foreigner is upon the whole not looked on as an imperialist to be hated; missionary influence since Japan's attack has been a tremendous good will factor and the lesson of Nipponese onslaught has been that the spirit of imperialism does not depend on the color of a stranger's skin. And in any event, the whole position has shifted so much that it would be utterly unrealistic to deny China the right to try to rule all in its own in its own way.

Wendell Willkie, during his visit to China, stressed the necessity for "ironclad guarantees" against any Western imperialism in Asia. Among other things he said that—"no foot of Chinese soil should be or can be ruled from now on except by the people who live upon it."

However unofficial his words, they have been taken as representing the view of his nation and Washington's subsequent expression on extraterritorial abolition indicates that in this respect, they do so represent the national view of America. As for Britain, the American and British policies on this point have been kept closely aligned for years.

Treaties Under Way For Extrality Ban

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Oct. 14

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, China's Ambassador to Britain, arrived in Chungking yesterday to take over the job of negotiating treaties giving effect to the recently announced decision of the United States and Britain to relinquish extraterritorial rights in China.

The United States Ambassador, Clarence E. Gauss, and the British Ambassador, Sir Horace Seymour, are expected to work out separate treaties with Dr. Koo. Another arrival from America was Owen Lattimore, American political adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, with messages from President Roosevelt.

Single Pay Policy For Civil Service Overtime Planned

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—A uniform overtime pay policy for Federal civil service employees establishing a basic 44-hour week is embraced in legislation awaiting action by the Senate Civil Service Committee.

Senator William J. Bulow (D), of South Dakota, chairman, said he would call the Committee together within a few days to consider the legislation, approved by a subcommittee headed by Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York.

Aides of Senator Mead said the bill would provide time and a half pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours a week.

The establishment of a basic 44-hour week would have the effect of increasing salaries generally, and Army and Navy civilian personnel not covered by union contracts would draw eight hours in overtime pay under the standard 48-hour wartime week in effect in both departments.

Kunze Fled U. S. To Join Nazi Army

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former national leader of the German American Bund, fled from the United States a year ago in an attempt to reach Germany to join the German Army, a statement introduced in Federal Court said yesterday.

In the statement, which special Government Agent Harry O'Neill identified as the one Kunze made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation last July 6 Kunze said he believed that President Roosevelt "provoked the war with Japan and the European powers aligned against him."

With introduction of the statement, the Government rested its case. The trial began Sept. 17.

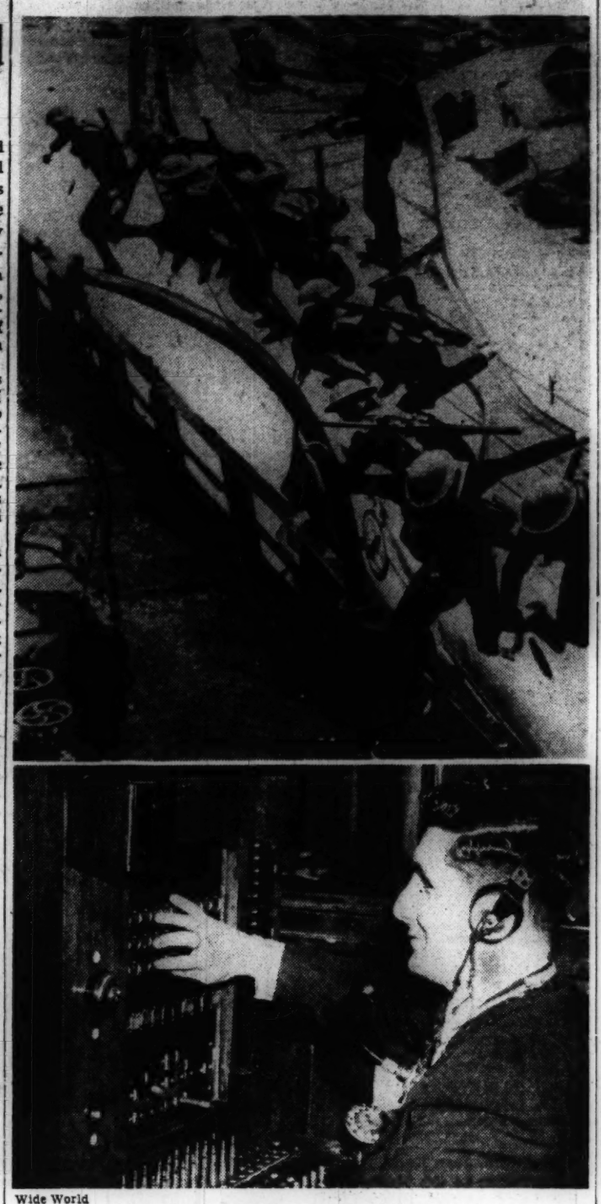
Commons Hears Wife Wants to Join Hess

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP) — Frau Ilse Hess, wife of the one-time Deputy Führer of Nazi Germany, Rudolf Hess, wants to join her husband in his British internment, a report reaching the House of Commons said today.

William Thorne, Laborite, gave notice he would ask Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, "What reply is being made to the request of Frau Hess, wife of Rudolf Hess, who is now somewhere in England, for permission to join her husband?"

The question did not state where Frau Hess is now.

Action—in Contrast



Wide World

What an All-Out Effort Means

Few pictures could depict more strikingly the meaning of Britain's "all out" war effort. Above, British tars practice a boarding drill while, below, a blind man takes on a new task as a switchboard operator as the needs of an embattled nation make new demands on all, and open new opportunities.

Three Deny Guilt On Agent Charges

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Three men indicted by a Federal grand jury on charges they had acted as unregistered agents of the Japanese Government pleaded innocent in Brooklyn Federal Court yesterday.

The men, Joseph Hilton Smyth of Old Lyme, Conn., Irvine Harvey Williams of Noroton, Conn., and Walker Grey Matheson of Washington, D. C., were arrested Sept. 5. At their hearing yesterday they were continued under $10,000 bail each.

United States Attorney Harold M. Kennedy said the Government charges that the Japanese staked the three to more than $125,000 and that they used the money to buy and control several magazines in order to insure publication of Tokyo propaganda.

'Concrete No. 1' Ship Launched--or Floated

NATIONAL CITY, Calif., Oct. 14 (AP)—Concrete No. 1, first of a hundred cement hulls being built for the Government by five scattered shipyards, was launched yesterday — or, more properly speaking, was floated.

Water was pumped into the San Diego Bay drydock where the 14,000-ton vessel — designed to carry 8,000 tons of liquid fuel—was built. When tide level was reached a cement gate was yanked and the craft was towed by two tugs to an outfitting pier.

Designed to require a minimum of critical war materials, Concrete No. 1 was built of 40 per cent less steel than the average ship. The craft, to be used in supplying the armed forces, has no propulsion machinery and must be towed. It resembles a self-propelled ship.

University of Arizona Denies 'Enemy' Service

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 14 (AP)—Requests of the War Relocation Authority that the University of Arizona provide extension courses, library books and faculty lectures for Japanese in relocation centers have been denied.

Yugoslavia: Wedge in Ties of the Axis

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Official Yugoslav sources here said today that both the Germans and Italians recently increased the size of their occupation forces in the Balkans, the Germans apparently because of dissatisfaction with Italy's failure to subdue the region.

There are increasing signs, said these sources, of growing tension between the European Axis partners over control of dismembered Yugoslavia.

Dispatches from Ankara relayed an unconfirmed report that the Germans intended to take full control of Croatia and Slovenia and of the Italian Adriatic port of Trieste as well.

An authoritative Balkan source here intimated that the rumor might have been Axis-inspired to raise false hopes among the United Nations.

One official Yugoslav source said that "if Germany intends to relieve Italy of responsibility for Croatia and Slovenia, it is because of Italy's inability to control the Yugoslavs."

"Any decision to take over Trieste," he added, "will be dictated by military strategy."

The Germans were reported to have doubled their original force of two divisions in Croatia and Slovenia, and Italy was said to have at least 18 divisions of 288,000 to 324,000 men in the Balkans.

[Under a Geneva dateline, Tass reported yesterday that the Government of Axis-dominated Croatia had resigned, and interpreted this "as proof that Germany no longer intends to allow Italy's predominance in Croatia."

[The original Croat Government was set up after the fall of Yugoslavia in a Berlin-Rome agreement recognizing Crotia as a sphere of Italian influence.]

Cruelty in Greece

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 12 (Delayed) (AP)—A well-informed military observer who has just arrived here from an extended trip in Greece said today that Italian occupation authorities were trying to curb a spreading Greek revolt by execution, deportation, and confiscation of property.

The observer, who also traveled in Bulgaria, told this story:

The Italians and Bulgarians are attempting to create a tiny separate state in the Pindus Mountains near the Albanian border, the Rumanians claiming that many Greeks there are of Rumanian blood.

All the efforts of both nations to control the Greeks are being opposed, and the Italians are using both underhanded and outright means of putting down resistance. Some Greek leaders recently deported to Italy included members of an old patriot family, the Averoffs.

Among 40 other Greeks deported from the Patras and Kalamata regions was a former Economy Minister Costopoulos.

Along the Yugoslav border Greek guerillas, including many army officers, are working with Serbian bands serving under the Yugoslav leader, General Draja Mihailovitch, and in one recent engagement in Macedonia these Greek patriots killed 20 Italians.

In Bulgaria this observer said a large number of mysterious arrests recently were made in the Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas, and at the Danube port city of Ruse—all points where the Germans are busy organizing their Black Sea supply routes to the Nazi armies fighting in southern Russia.

Nazi General Killed

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 12. Delayed. (AP)—German Armored Division General Erwin Mack was killed "at the head of his troops in an operation in the southwest," according to a report in the Berlin Börsen Zeitung in its Sept. 27 issue received here today.

The report was interpreted here as indirectly confirming Yugoslav advices of several weeks ago that German and Italian troops in Yugoslavia had been engaged in a fierce battle in July and August with forces under Gen. Draja Mihailovitch.

Yugoslavs here said that a German armored division operating with Italian, Hungarian and Croatian troops fought strong Mihailovitch Forces in Bosnia, finally forcing the guerrilla army leader to retire into the mountains of South Bosnia but only after he had captured great quantities of Italian artillery.

Belgians Thwart Nazis

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (CBS)—The British radio reported that "in Belgium, German plans for drawing up an inventory of industrial manpower have been systematically sabotaged by the employers."

"They were asked to send in a list of all workers with their qualifications," continued the broadcast, recorded at the CBS short-wave listening station. "Some employers refused to do this, and many others grouped their workmen in the same category, irrespective of their educational qualifications," said BBC, adding:

"The Germans are keeping wages extremely low in Belgium so as to tempt workers to go to Germany."

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New Allied Front: Freedom in Far East

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While a military "second front" still seems relatively remote, something has happened during the past few days which is likely to speed victory for the United Nations even more than a military "second front."

Today, for the first time in this war, the United Nations are beginning to move into a political front. It is as though an ice jam had broken and long-pent forces were rushing ahead. There is much crashing and grinding as the obstacles go down and much unfortunate condemnation and recrimination. But the way is being cleared for a real political offensive.

Wendell Willkie appeared to touch it off with his statement from Chungking last week in which he demanded the opening of a political front and assurance that independence for all mankind is the aim of the United Nations.

Hardly had the press finished printing his statement than Washington and London simultaneously announced abandonment of ancient extraterritorial rights in China. Mr. Roosevelt began at his Friday press conference to edge in behind Mr. Willkie's rather extreme and really quite revolutionary position. Mr. Roosevelt crowded up a little farther in his Columbus Day speech.

Right to Full Sovereignty

Abandonment of British and American extraterritorial rights in China amounts in effect to recognition of full Chinese sovereignty by these countries for the first time. Those treaty rights were an infringement of Chinese sovereignty—a political external of the old doctrine of white race superiority in which was the foundation principle of western colonial empire in the Far East.

With these treaties abandoned the road is really clear for the first time to admit China to full participation in the councils of the United Nations. America now recognizes China as a sovereign state. That is the first step. Someday it may be followed by admitting China to the military councils of the United Nations—and, parenthetically, Russia, too, for that matter.

These are wide vistas opened by Mr. Willkie and by abandonment of extraterritorial rights. It sounds simple and harmless enough on the European side of the world. But in the Far East it is stark revolution. Hence it became all the more significant when President Roosevelt climbed cautiously up behind Mr. Willkie on a bandwagon marked "equality for China," "Freedom for India," "End all colonial empires."

Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance of the Willkie position in effect gives American policy toward the Far East a new direction. It is now committed to aiding and abetting oriental nations in their striving for independence.

Spoken at Right Moment

Meanwhile the American press had taken off its gloves and started to say some things which had long been going unsaid. Some of it was unkind and some of it was malicious and much of it was out of perspective. But it all reflected the deep dissatisfaction of ordinary people with the Atlantic Charter. It all showed that public opinion was eager for someone to say that the United Nations are fighting for freedom for other peoples besides themselves.

Actually Mr. Willkie, of course, did not start all this. He had the political intuition or good fortune, to speak at exactly the right moment and by sheer timing put himself in a position of leading a movement which had just simmered up to the boiling point.

But what is far more important than Mr. Willkie's new role is the fact that all this is clearing the decks for putting the most powerful weapon of all into the hands of Allied soldiers at the battle front.

Particularly in the Far East English and American boys have fought the Japanese with guns and with courage. But time and time again those of us who have been out there among them have met soldiers who said they didn't understand the war and didn't see why they were fighting the Japanese. They were troubled by the fact that so far as they could see the only political purpose they were fighting for was to keep the Japanese from taking native countries away from Europeans. English lads who fought in Singapore said this just as often as Americans who fought in the Philippines or Java.

Crusading Point Reached

This didn't mean that they were poor soldiers or shirked the fight. They fought well.

But whether a man believes he is fighting for a cause that transcends just mere physical possession of land makes the difference between a soldier and a crusader. We had soldiers. But we had no crusaders.

It would ill become Americans to blame England for the failure to make "freedom for all men" the official war aim of the United Nations earlier than now. We Americans are a bit smug because we set a timetable for Philippine independence and thus washed our own hands of the only official colony we held in the Far East. But we had long enjoyed advantages under the British Colonial Empire. We let Britain maintain such commercial opportunities as Hong Kong and Singapore and used them freely.

The chances are that freedom for Asiatics has as many, perhaps more, friends among Englishmen as among Americans. Also, there has been a marked reluctance in the United States to putting pressure on England to abandon policies which stood in the way of a real political offensive.

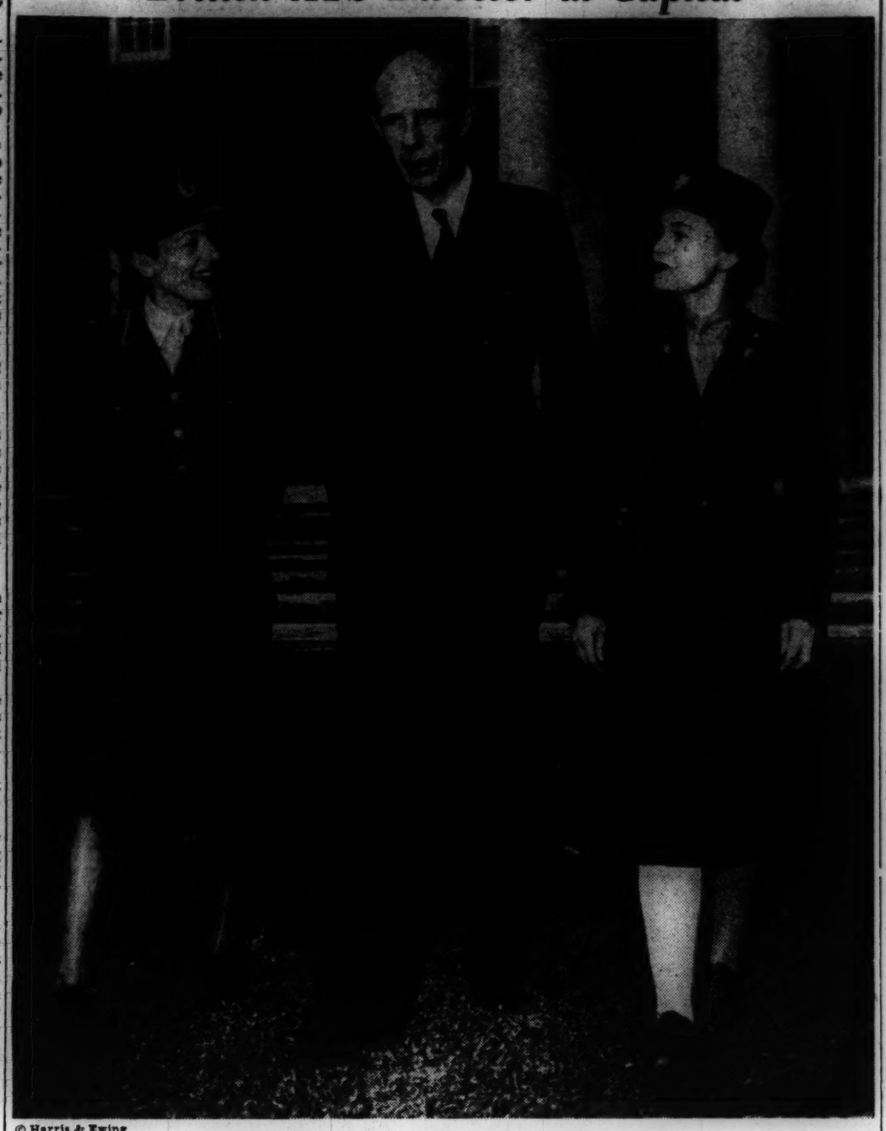
Recriminations Out

Therefore there is no reason why recrimination should enter into this new phase of the war. One can hope that the political offensive will be worked out and co-ordinated without too much hard feeling on any side. But the important thing is not the means by which the United Nations get together on their political offensive.

The vital factor is that when it really gets under way every English and American soldier will have a new weapon in his hands. He will feel that he really is fighting for "freedom." And China and Russia may outgrow some of their suspicions of us.

Many problems of co-ordination among the United Nations come from or are related to the fact that there has not in the past been a real or ideological platform on which they all stood. It was their great weakness both on the battle line and the propaganda front. Until now it has been a defensive war by individual nations, defensive on the fighting front and in the minds of men.

British ATS Director at Capital



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British Envoy and WAAC Chief Greet Visitor

Maj. Gen. Jean Knox, left, Director of the British Auxiliary Territorial Service; Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, and Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, as they strolled in the gardens of the British Embassy in Washington this week. Major General Knox later was interviewed by the press.

Battle of Food Production Hinges Upon Farm Labor

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—The nation has been slowly awakened in past weeks to the fact that it takes more than an army and a navy and munitions factories to fight a war. It takes food. And the growing of food takes men, just as does the making of tanks or the fighting of a battle. The manpower problem, the problem of the men behind the guns, is today probably the biggest facing this nation at war. Within that problem, the biggest part has to do with manpower for the farms.

The situation doesn't perhaps call for scare talk right now about a "food shortage," but it does call, authorities say, for immediate action if a serious reduction not only in next year's food supply, but in this year's harvest is to be averted. The crops are there, the biggest in history in many cases. But some of that food may rot on the ground if men or women can't be found to harvest it.

Washington appears, in the view of most farm leaders, to be doing all it can. They say, however, that they can't wait for Paul V. McNutt's Manpower Commission to work out a scheme. The need is for more men today, not this winter.

The manpower shortage is due to the draft and to the migration of farm workers to city war-production plants. The draft cuts into farm labor as much as anything, because it takes the young men, the best workers. Older men can stand and work at machines in factories better than they can pitch hay or plow a field. Young men can do both, but they're best at the hard farm labor.

Selective Service regulations have been clarified recently by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey in a memorandum to all draft boards in this "bread basket" region, in which the boards are urged to recognize the status of "necessary men" in agriculture and to place such a worker in deferred classes "even though during part of his contemplated deferment he will not actually be engaged in planting, cultivating, and harvesting crops."

95 P. C. Farmers

But what are you going to do when you're in the position of the Draft Board in Craighead County, Ark.? Mrs. Evelyn Zoroko, Chief Clerk, says that there, 95 per cent of the registrants are farmers. There are many other draft-board regions in the food belt that face a similar situation. The only answer, they declare, if the food problem is to be met, is for the Army to wait. Just how much and how long the Army will wait in view of its plans for a force of 13,000,000 is a question which will have to be answered soon by Washington.

The Department of Agriculture meanwhile reports that the total movement of people away from farms in 1940 was about 570,000. In 1941, though, this parade swelled to more than 1,000,000. This year so far it has been obviously augmented. Of course, in the meantime, some of this loss has been offset by the maturing of farm children, and also not all of those who have gone to the city have been lost as farm help. Many, especially in the sharecropper region, have gone to the city, but still come out each day to pick cotton at day piece rates. On the other hand, many persons still living on farms go to the city to work each day. In July, the number of these was about 1,250,000.

If all work on farms were spread equally over the year, there might be no problem. The difficulty is that certain tasks must be done at a certain time or not at all. During these harvest periods, many times the usual number of workers is necessary. In normal times, this need was met by a system of migratory workers, day laborers who followed the harvests back and forth across the country. This force has been almost eliminated by the draft, by the call of higher paying jobs in factories, and because of the increasingly acute lack of transportation.

Throughout this central region, the number of farm sales has increased in recent months. Traveling through the country, one can't help but notice the sale and auction signs. Many farms are being sold because they can't be worked—because there is no labor.

It is not likely that many, if any, of these farms will be allowed to go unoperated, but to operate them men must be found, either out of the Army or out of the factories.

Need Not Met

As far north as Michigan, Mexican laborers have been imported to help with the fruit harvest. But even then there hasn't been enough.

The Michigan Employment Service has recently advertised widely for workers to assist in harvesting sugar beets. Even at rates which allow experts to earn as much as $11.60 a day, the need has not been met.

Chicago has been hearing recently about the possibility of a shortage of milk. There's no shortage of cows, but it takes men to care for them, milk them, and take the milk to market. A survey in Illinois by the Illinois Agricultural Association found hardly a milk-producing region not reporting a serious threat to milk production because of lack of labor.

Gov. Payne Ratner of Kansas recently sent out an urgent plea for workers to assist in the harvesting and suggested that some kind of "labor draft" would have to be applied sometime.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota has just warned that the nation may go without butter if something isn't done to ease the farm labor problem in his State, which produces a large share of the United States' dairy products. The State, he says, has lost some 100,000 of its 400,000 dairy workers.

Meanwhile, Governor Stassen plans, while waiting for the McNutt manpower program to go into effect, to institute an emergency program in his State. Through this program, he hopes to open rural placement offices with county agricultural agents and to hire women as replacements and take 20 per cent of the estate workers in nonessential factories out to the farms. He also will establish a new procedure so that men and women receiving old-age assistance may take farm jobs temporarily without losing their status under the old-age-assistance laws.

Posts in Alaska on the Alert; Defense Pattern Unglamorous

Wide World-Associated Press

AN ADVANCED ARMY POST NI ALASKA, Oct. 14—The war in Alaska is not being fought on the tourist routes.

It is being fought in a country where a tree is a rarity and a caribou trail looks as friendly as a paved highway.

The combat posts of the United States Army are not beautiful. They do not conform to the square-with-a-parade-ground-in-the-middle pattern of peacetime forts.

These Alaskan posts are places of dirt walls around tents and barracks, of V or S shaped slit trenches outside almost every door, of fox holes that are menaces to life and limb on dark nights. And if the stranger has a hard time finding the post headquarters—well, a Japanese might not find the power house, either.

The commanders left their dress blouses somewhere else, and the blue uniform of full dress is something out of an old memory book. The hills are the same as they always were, unless you look closely. If you do look closely, you find out why all the Japanese planes did not return from the Dutch Harbor raid in June.

Of course, the air war at the moment is the important war here. Foot soldiers have yet to see action, but the planes that roar over the tops of tents and huts are not on training missions.

Airfields Cut From Tundra

The foot soldiers are battling in their own way—engineers, infantry, artillery. Most Alaska combat posts started from scratch less than a year ago—and the men have been scratching ever since to get gun positions built, roads constructed, airfields cut from the tundra.

Of course, every combat post is on constant alert. Dutch Harbor was not too much surprised by the June raid of Japanese planes; and none of the combat posts would be surprised at all if another raid came tonight. Every gun, every observation post is on a 24-hour basis.

As for Dutch Harbor, that town just wishes the Japanese would try to come again. Not once, but a half dozen times in a single day there, men said to me, "I wish they'd try to come again."

Situation Reversed

Physical damage of the raid four months ago just doesn't show for the most part. There is one building—an Indian service hospital—with its end bashed in. Nothing else in that area was hit.

What war actually has done to Dutch Harbor and its people is harder to analyze quickly. On most maps, Dutch Harbor does not appear as a settled town, but Unalaska does. In the last four months that situation virtually has been reversed.

The naval and military establishments which comprise Dutch Harbor have grown while the adjacent village, incorporated only a few years ago, is rapidly becoming a ghost town. Where there were over 400 civilians when the war began, there now are only about 50, all whites. The natives were evacuated to Southeast Alaska, all white children and all but five women followed, going to various places in Alaska and in the United States.

Leader of British ATS Sees Waacs as 'Sisters in Purpose'

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 14 (Wide World-Associated Press)—Americans had the word of a leader of a British wartime women's auxiliary today that their women's Army auxiliary corps was making "splendid progress" toward giving women their chance to help win the war.

Maj. Gen. Jean Knox, head of the Auxiliary Territorial Service, said she found, after an inspection of the Waacs, the "same high spirit and determination, the same high type of womanhood" that prevails in the British counterpart—now in its fourth year of service.

General Knox had only praise for the way in which American women have responded to the call for service through the Waac and declared she felt "they realize, as British women do, that it is a matter of sheer necessity that women do their part to help bring the war to a successful conclusion."

The Ats and the Waacs are sisters under the skin—fighting like a single family to end the war that brought them into their present activities, General Knox declared in a joint interview with Waac Director Oveta Culp Hobby.

The General's visit to Fort Des Moines climaxed a series of conferences this week in which she and Director Hobby have been exchanging notes on experiences. The Ats was formed in 1938 and had 17,000 trained women ready when Britain went to war a year later.

The Waac, formed only three months ago and pattented after the Ats, has 3,500 members and is growing at the rate of 800 a week, and the British counterpart is expanding at a pace of 3,000 weekly.

Organizations began with similar basic courses to train cooks, orderlies, telephone operators and like groups. Their aims are identical—to train women to hold war jobs and release men for fighting at the front.

The more than 160,000 women who have been trained in the Ats now are handling 50 types of military work and the Waacs are following suit as rapidly as their expansion permits.

Some of the Ats women serve on the experimental ranges doing highly confidential work having to do with the testing of new guns and ammunitions.

Director Hobby said that "for the present, at least," Waacs would not be assigned to such tasks.

The Ats will take volunteers of 17½ years if their parents consent. Volunteers 18 or older do not need the consent of parents. The maximum is 43 years. The Waac age range is 21 to 45, inclusive.

Willkie Heads For Capital; Writes Report

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 14 (AP)—Wendell Willie took off from Wold-Chamberlain airport here at 9:09 a. m. (C. W. T.) today on the last lap of his round-the-world airplane tour of most of the principal war sectors. He was expected to fly direct to Washington, arriving in about six hours.

Just before Mr. Willkie stepped into the plane he was asked by newsmen whether he had learned of the nomination of United States Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota and Gov. Harold E. Stassen in the Sept. 8 primary.

Mr. Willkie said he was "greatly gratified" and then paid high tribute to the abilities of both men.

"They have seen the problems of international affairs and domestic affairs rightly and with great clarity and foresight," he said. "I have no doubt that both will be elected."

Since the White House had said the President would like to see him soon, it was expected Mr. Willkie probably would relate his observations to Mr. Roosevelt shortly after reaching Washington.

The 1940 Republican presidential nominee's plans after meeting the President were not announced except that he was going to give the public a "full report" of his trip, and somewhere along the line, go to his Indiana home for a rest. Whether the report would precede his trip to Indiana and how he would deliver the report had not been announced.

Indicating he did not want to discuss in driblets any phase of his forthcoming public report and such observations as might be made on a second front, lend-lease supplies and postwar aims of the United States, Mr. Willkie remained silent here on these matters but he did have some brief comment for "old die-hard Tory groups."

In Edmonton, Alberta, Monday, he declared he would have something to say about "flippant statements" of certain public officials in comment upon the second-front observations he had made while in Russia. Asked here whether he was ready to amplify his reply, Mr. Willkie said:

"I was gratified to find that the elements which criticized my trip were the same old die-hard Tory groups that still think America can live to itself. Such opposition is a great asset."

Negro Troops; Little Friction

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, the first Negro to hold a General's rank in the United States Army, said here that he had found "no serious friction" between Negro and white troops in Britain.

General Davis, who was sent here by the War Department to make recommendations for the handling of Negro troops, said after two weeks' investigation that there "has been some friction reported but I do not think it is unusual or unexpected."

"Some people try to make every difference of opinion due to racial causes," he added.

He attributed most of the incidents to "resentment on the part of white troops at the way the British are entertaining Negro soldiers" and declared that the United States Army was making no discrimination in the handling of whites and Negroes.

"I sincerely hope that the British do not discontinue their ideas of freedom," General Davis said.

The General, who has a son commanding one of the Army's two Negro air units, asserted that he feels "too much emphasis has been placed on color in our army."

In response to a question, he declared that a recent fight between white and Negro soldiers in Ireland in which a Negro was killed would not have received the same attention "if it had involved only white or only Negro troops as might well have been the case."

He would not disclose his recommendations to Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of United States Army forces in the European theater, but he said that "from my observations, however, Negro troops have been favorably located and are being treated well and I am told by their officers that they are rendering excellent service . . . they have made no complaint to me about being unhappy."

La Guardia Mimics Capital Phone Call

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Mayor La Guardia of New York estimated "at least 5,000 man hours a day" are lost in Washington in what he described as "telephone protocol."

The Senate Small Business Committee roared with laughter as the New York mayor went through a pantomime of trying to get a Washington official on the telephone.

"I want to talk to Mr. X" the Mayor said talking into an imaginary telephone.

"Who are you?" he mimicked a responding voice from Washington.

"This is the Mayor's office in New York."

"Well, put your party on."

"No, you put your party on."

"That goes on and on" explained the Mayor. "It drives you nuts!"

Student Police Rule Madrid University

By Overseas News Service.

Berne(Switzerland, Oct. 14

Madrid University is now policed by a student militia, which is supposed to maintain discipline in the Academic area, it was learned here from Spanish channels.

The student militia is empowered to arrest faculty members as well as students.

'Canned' Messages to Men in Service Are Arranged by the Navy Department

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Navy borrowed an idea today from the "canned" greetings long featured by the telegraph companies.

It announced that arrangements had been made for handling fixed-text personal cable or radio messages to and from naval personnel stationed at 23 shore establishments outside the continental United States.

Known as "expeditionary force messages," the communication may consist of not more than three numbered texts selected from a list of 136. Costing in most cases 60 cents exclusive of federal tax, the messages may be sent from any commercial telegraph, cable or radio office.

Outgoing messages will be delivered at any of the following shore stations:

Argentia, Newfoundland; Auckland, New Zealand; Balboa, Canal Zone; Barbers Point, Hawaii; Bermuda; Brisbane, Australia; Canton Island, Hawaii; Cocosolo, Canal Zone; Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Jamaica, B. W. I.; Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Hawaii; Kodiak, Alaska; Londonderry, North Ireland; Noumea, New Caledonia; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; Port of Spain, Trinidad; Rekyjavik, Iceland; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Sitka, Alaska; St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; Tutuila, Samoa; Unalaska, Alaska; Vieques, Puerto Rico.

Examples of the fixed text messages:

No. 7—Letter and telegram received, many thanks.

No. 40—Fondest greetings from all of us.

No. 73—Are you all right; worried about you.

No. 93—Delighted to hear about your promotion.

No. 101—Have sent you . . . dollars.

No. 118—Loving greetings and congratulations.

Hours Staggering In Newark Success

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 14 (AP)—Staggering of working hours for store and business office employees in this city began its full schedule smoothly Oct. 13.

"Our men report the plan was fully up to expectations or better," Walter F. Allen, director of publicity for the Public Service Coordinated Transport, said. "The general manager is well satisfied."

Office workers for downtown Newark reported at 9 a. m., instead of 8 a. m., and 8:30 as formerly, Mr. Allen said. The larger stores opened at 10 a. m., instead of 9:30 a. m. New closing hours are 5 p. m., for the designated office workers, and 6 p. m., instead of 5:30 p. m., for stores.

Mr. Allen said the moving of traffic at these hours did not necessitate new schedules, but meant that earlier buses were better able to accommodate defense workers.

The plant went into operation yesterday, but could not be observed fully because many offices were closed for Columbus Day.

Women Still Must Pay On Detroit Street Cars

DETROIT, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Department of Street Railways went on the double-standard Oct. 13—officially.

Men in uniform long have ridden free, be they marines or mail-carriers. But the D. S. R. Commission refused flatly to extend the same privilege to Waacs and Waves.

"Look," said one commissioner, "women nowadays have all kinds of uniforms. We couldn't ask our conductors to spend hours trying to sort 'em out."

So the woman still must pay.

Hundreds of MONITOR Readers are delighted with RAP-I-DOL CONDITIONING SHAMPOO

"I'm delighted—my hair is softer and easier to handle with Rap-I-Dol," says Mrs. E. M., of Chicago—one of the many hundreds of readers of The Christian Science Monitor who are *getting results* that you can *see — feel* — and *enjoy!* And think what all this means to your personal appearance!

Now we want you to *try* Rap-I-Dol at our expense. Prove to yourself that Rap-I-Dol will delightfully remove perspiration odors and surprisingly reveal the natural highlights of your hair—it will help banish yellow cast so frequent in gray hair—it will show you the lovely softness and ease of arranging any style of "hair do." If you are *not* perfectly delighted, *you will pay us nothing!*

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Rap-I-Dol Shampoo conditions your hair for waving—removes every trace of soap film—rinses entirely out of your hair, leaving it soft, natural and manageable! Mail the coupon for your bottle!—send *no money!*—pay nothing when you receive it—use Rap-I-Dol in your home—then you may send us 50c *after* you decide that Rap-I-Dol is definitely a beauty aid! Otherwise, your first bottle of Rap-I-Dol Shampoo will not cost you a penny!

RAP-I-DOL Conditioning SHAMPOO

FREE TRIAL COUPON

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Send me, without obligation, the regular size 50c bottle of Rap-I-Dol Conditioning Shampoo on your FREE Trial Offer, as outlined in The Christian Science Monitor.

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ADDRESS .....

(Clip and Paste on Penny Post Card)

Slightly enlarged

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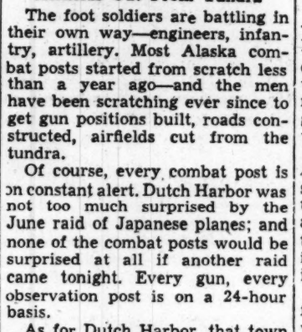

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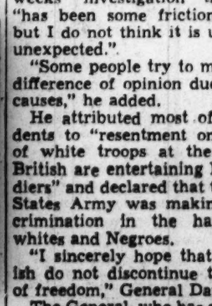

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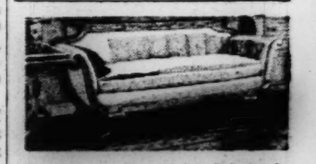

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Summit, a New Jersey Community of Energetic Citizenry, Girding to Help Win War

Stock Phrases of Realtors Actuality in City of Summit

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 14—This broad-lawned community of picturesque homes and smart shopping district is one of those remarkable small cities where hackneyed realty phrases take on actuality.

This is a locality where "city of homes" means just that; where "community with a character" is written large across trim streets and polished-face store fronts; where "abode of energetic citizenry" is borne out in more war work, more clubs, and more big-city services than one has a right to expect in a community of 16,000 persons, many of whom commute daily to New York.

Right now, Summit is girding for war—girding to the hilt—in common with thousands of other American communities. Parties and organizations are giving send-offs to Tom, Dick, and Harry as they leave to do battle with the Axis. A local defense organization is reaching top-notch form, with 200 special police enrolled and raid wardens on the alert. Townsfolk expect to raise $96,105 in a United Service Organizations-Navy Relief united campaign starting Oct. 16.

That's because Summit, just 20 miles from Broadway, is no stuffy suburb. Add up the activities here by which men and women debate the day's issues, keep abreast of art and theatrical developments, and work with fellow citizens, and you find them more than adequate. Add up the welfare organizations and you find this to be a community with a great heart.

Real Suburb

Physically, Summit is real suburb; pure and white-clapboarded, with pretty homes scattered on adequate lawns down winding roads under tall trees. Summit is a compact shopping district with all the wares Suburbia needs available in modern stores. Summit is a hill setting for more than a dozen churches, for brick and stone schools with plenty of windows, for parks and playgrounds.

Summit is a city of very few factories—and these few camouflaged to resemble civic buildings. Summit is a "commuters' retreat" set amid golf courses and the Essex and Union County Park Reservations.

If all this sounds like a particularly pleasant real-estate prospectus, let it be said that it's not easy to find things to criticize about Summit or its neighbor towns—Millburn, Short Hills, and the rest. Perhaps it is because these, located on the natural dividing line between the New York City metropolitan commuting area and the hinterland, present a happy combination of both.

Statistics

Intellectually, Summit is a giant. In the years before the war, Europeans stopped off here to study the school system. Big-name executives, together with such celebrities as the builder of Radio City, commute from Summit to New York, along with thousands of workaday, white-collar citizens.

If one is looking for exact statistics, Summit is 540 feet above sea level, has an era six miles square, possesses 15 churches, two theaters, four golf courses, and has an assessed valuation of more than $30,000,000. Its local public library carries 37,000 volumes, not counting those which borrowers haven't returned.

Summit has 10 public schools, three parks, several banks and trust companies, and if you're in a hurry to get away from it all and into New York—but who is?—nearly 100 trains a day on the electrified Lackawanna Railroad whisk you to and from Hoboken in 40 minutes. From Hoboken, you can travel over or under the Hudson River to the canyons of Manhattan.

Historically, Summit began growing at the time of the Revolution. The area which is now Short Hills, Springfield, New Providence, and Chatham was a storm center through which ragged colonials and warm-clad Hessians marched and countermarched. The heights above Springfield formed a barrier between the British at Amboy and American headquarters at Morristown.

School System

The outward seeming of a community, however, is only the reflection of the inward qualities of its citizenry. Summit tries to keep these high by a school system which will train forthcoming generations in correct and creative thinking.

Youngsters, brightly in evidence on local streets any school-day afternoon, are glad to report that the old system of monthly report cards to parents and the rigid regimentation of children under arbitrary standards has given place in the grammar-school grades to conference sessions between teachers and parents.

In Junior High School, explorative courses make for the discovery and development of individual aptitudes. Senior High School prepares for both college and business. In a recent 10-year period, 42 to 48 per cent of its pupils entered higher institutions of learning upon graduation.

These schools are now geared to war usefulness. The assured young people who swing through their halls reveal that many studies have been revised in line with war needs and suggestions from Washington. This is particularly true in mathematics, home economics, industrial arts, and the natural sciences.

Summit is tied to New York by a railroad, automobile express highways and bridges, motorbus lines and tubes. New York, however, does not set Summit's pace nor condition its way of living. Summit remains a city of placid streets, children playing in the parks, women stitching at the war-relief centers—a friendly town which we might wish to nominate as one of the "ideal" communities of America.

Nestling Among Trees in "Glen Oaks"

A typical home in on ee fthe residential sections of Summit, N. J. R. W. Stafford is the developer of "Glen Oaks" where the preservation of trees gets special consideration from architects and builders.

City of Summit Well-Planned And Managed

By G. Harry Cullis

Acting Mayor of Summit, N. J.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 14—Summit looms today as a well-managed, well-planned community, replete with those facilities which make suburban life worth living.

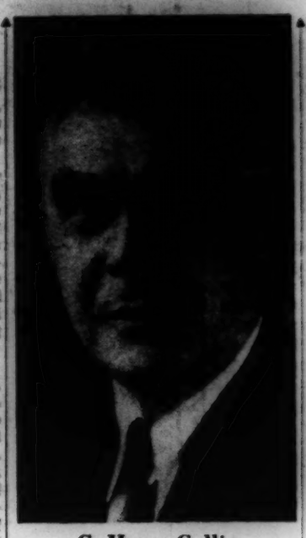
The City of Summit was incorporated as a township in 1869, and re-incorporated as a city in 1899. It is situated in Union County on top of a hill 500 feet above sea level. Its government is council-manic, composed of a mayor, one councilman-at-large and six ward council men. The city is divided into two wards, each electing three councilmen for three-year terms.

We are proud of our schools, which enjoy a very high rating. The Board of Education is made up of five members, who are appointed by the Mayor for five-year terms. Much of the success that Summit has enjoyed and the high type of its development is directly traceable to the efforts and energy of the superintendent, principals and teachers, to whom all of us owe a sincere debt of gratitude. Theirs has been a job well done.

We have not forgotten recreation in our planning. A number of excellent playgrounds and sports fields are provided, fully equipped and supervised by trained men and women. The Board of Recreation, with five members, must be credited for this happy condition that means so much to the young people and our children.

Completing a picture of what we think is good government, we have the Welfare, City-Planning, Library and Zoning boards, all members serving on an honorary basis. These members are civic-minded men and women who have the welfare of our city at heart, and our citizens are to be congratulated on this set-up. We are, in the main, a city of commuters, happy in our rural surroundings, our well-planned homes and gardens.

We have been rightly named the "Hill City," or the "City of Beautiful Homes." Summit, with its self-owned homes, paved streets, first class train and bus service, will quickly prove to any visitor that our claims are not overly boastful. We are justly proud of that which we have helped to create.



G. Harry Cullis
Acting Mayor of the City of Summit, New Jersey.

Women Make War Relief A Big Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 14—War relief is "big business" to the women of this community today. With several war relief organizations located prominently in downtown shops, with attics ransacked for old garments and busy fingers knitting; with bundles and boxes of clothing traveling to overseas depots in New York, to America's armed forces and other outlets, Summit women are spelling war relief in boldface type these days.

The Refugee Relief Workrooms, begun two years ago by Mrs. John Morrison Curtis with a newspaper advertisement asking for old clothes to be re-fashioned into relief garments, has snowballed into a nationally famous organization doing yeoman service on many war fronts and sending clothes to needy Southern mountain families as well.

The local branch of the British War Relief Society, headed by Mrs. W. J. Roberts as Chairman and Mrs. Walter Noyes as Vice-Chairman, has 500 knitters and seamstresses on its books and is regularly dispatching case after case of warm clothing in aid of the bombed-out families of Britain.

British Society's Exhibit

On Oct. 2 the British War Relief Society held a comprehensive exhibit of its work at the Calvery Church Parish House, detailing how clothing is packed for overseas and how garments are sewed, knitted and otherwise fashioned for use. This organization has raised more than $12,000 in cash to carry on its work.

Other relief organizations include the American Red Cross, various charities and the local Christian Science War Relief Committee, which maintains a downtown store open four days every week. It has shipped more than 100 cases of clothing to the receiving depots in Boston and New York, including re-furbished garments, knitted goods and new garments which will eventually reach destinations in Britain or with the armed forces, or which will be held in the United States pending emergency need. Mrs. Raymond W. Stafford is chairman.

Perhaps typical of Summit's "want-to-help" attitude is the growth of the Refugee Relief Workrooms, Telling of this, Mrs. Curtis said:

"The response was tremendous as soon as our ad appeared. We asked for old clothes, shoes, odds and ends of cloth, knitting wool, old quilts and blankets. We got them. Friends and strangers alike virtually emptied their attics on our doorstep."

Red Cross Assisting

Acquaintances called in to help were soon swamped with work. The Red Cross was consulted and finally the Workrooms were organized. By June of last year, 1,500 women from Summit and vicinity were enrolled. From July, 1941, to July, 1942, the volunteer seamstresses and knitters, the school children and aged spinsters and all others in the project produced 6,546 new-made garments including 490 sweaters, 7,235 items of used clothing, 504 layettes each including 27 pieces, 946 quilts and blankets, 1,008 baby blankets and 13 air-raid shelter bags.

Right now the center is concentrating on Navy Relief, and cases are regularly shipped to the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, many containing clothing for wives and children of deceased or missing Navy men.

Aiding the Refugee Relief Workrooms, factories have gladly gathered up their bad weaves, out-of-style bolts of cloth and mill ends and shipped them to Summit. Just the other day a concern handed in 7,000 yards of shirting.

Recently on request, the Workrooms helped establish a model center for Bundles for America. Representatives of Cargoes for Greece have visited the Workrooms, now located in the old Presbyterian Manse, to study the activities.

"Success has come because all of the people have co-operated," one worker said. "Church groups, clubs, relief outfits, all have worked together. Women of every social strata have found places where they could serve. Really, Summit has seen democracy and humanity visibly in action, here on the war relief front."

Paper Mill Playhouse at Millburn Thrives Despite Ration Difficulties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILLBURN, N. J., Oct. 14—Despite handicaps of tire and gasoline rationing, the Paper Mill Playhouse here is still going strong on its sixth season and approaching nearer to the goal of its founders—a year-round season of plays and light musical productions with a permanent company of professionals enhanced by visiting stars.

This type of entertainment, made available through the summer and early autumn of 1942 by Frank Carrington and Miss Antoinette Scudder in the theater which was once a paper mill beside a rushing stream, seems definitely to be the kind favored by the towns and communities around Millburn.

The theater's proximity to the Millburn station and the presence of a large theater-going population close at hand has enabled the Paper Mill Playhouse to carry on during the war where many country, or summer, theaters have folded up. The 1942 season has so far presented "Naughty Marietta," "M'lle Modiste," "Sweethearts," "The Red Mill," "The Desert Song," and now "The New Moon."

Early in 1928 Miss Scudder and Mr. Carrington began talking and planning an art center in New Jersey to be built around a theater. In 1934, the plans were transformed into building materials, and the century-old paper mill at Millburn was purchased and became a commodious playhouse—not the "barn" type where the cows chew their cud, perchance, in stalls nearby, but a modern theater with Colonial lobby, adequate stage, and roomy, upholstered seats.

The art center idea was effected through installation of an art gallery above the lobby, where paintings by various artists are continually on dispay. Since 1934, the Playhouse management often has permitted the Women's Club of Millburn and other organizations to use the theater for choral concerts, musicales, and other productions, making it truly a center for community culture.

The Playhouse has found that new plays are well received here, and the nearness to New York makes the tryout of new productions advantageous.

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The Home Forum

Our Civil Duty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THESE stirring times should kindle in every individual—man, woman, and child—the spark of courage to denounce "man's inhumanity to man." Let us lay aside the sins of omission and commission—idle gossip, worthless criticism, procrastination, and the like. Let us feel the virtue that goes forth to heal, that Christ Jesus felt when he instantly healed the woman who but touched the hem of his garment. That inherent power, capable of producing good effects, is ours by direct inheritance from God. We must dispute the arguments of inadequacy. Each individual has a special talent and pattern of his own, and he is vital and necessary to God's infinite plan for His perfect universe.

In an address delivered in 1893, Mary Baker Eddy declared in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 120): **"Beloved students, loyal laborers are ye that have wrought valiantly, and achieved great guerdons in the vineyard of our Lord; but a mighty victory is yet to be won, a great freedom for the race; and Christian success is under arms,—with armor on, not laid down. Let us rejoice, however, that the clarion call of peace will at length be heard above the din of battle, and come more sweetly to our ear than sound of vintage bells to villagers on the Rhine."** And in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 571) she writes, **"The cement of a higher humanity will unite all interests in the one divinity."** Everyone has a civil duty to perform in seeing that the above prophecies are sacredly carried out. We are citizens under direct orders. Our bulwarks have been cast in the die of "liberty and justice for all."

Making our acts and efforts subjective to our highest sense of right, we shall have part in the resurrection of a greater and finer world. There can be no shifting of responsibility. There will be no more convenient season. What Jesus espoused as the Son of man was individual response to the Father's will. Mrs. Eddy saw her responsibility to mankind and hesitated not to bring it forth. Let us, in the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 18),

"Then up and be doing, though cowards may fail;
[Our] duty pursuing, dare all and prevail."

Keen thinkers are needed. Divine impulse directs their accuracy and deftness; fleetness of thought is called for. Each succeeding step will be shown to those who approach every problem confident that through spiritual understanding they will reach the right solution. Human problems are ever the same. Periods and customs of the people give the apparent difference to world complexities. National difficulties still find their cause in false ambition, greed, jealousy, hatred, and selfishness. Ages ago, Nehemiah the prophet encountered conspirators against progress and national peace when he set about to rebuild the ruined walls of Jerusalem. Sanballat, Tobiah, and Geshem attempted by foul means and cunningly devised fables to stop the great work. Today we call such acts subversive influence, sabotage, and fifth column activities. But Nehemiah and his good neighbors labored on, keeping diligent watch that nothing thwart the good work they were doing for Jerusalem. For they were a spiritually-minded people. Nehemiah declared (Nehemiah 2:20), **"The God of heaven, he will prosper us; therefore we his servants will arise and build."** And after the work was completed he declared (4:6), **"So built we the wall; and all the wall was joined together unto the half thereof: for the people had a mind to work."** The work was accomplished because "the people had a mind to work." They had the same complexities that people face today—dearth in the land, the burden of taxes, and so forth. But they had not lost sight of the goodness of God to the children of Israel. Their task completed, they met together to give thanks unto God. Nehemiah and Ezra, the priest, pronounced upon them this benediction (Nehemiah 8:9, 10): **"This day is holy unto the Lord your God; mourn not, nor weep. . . . Go your way, eat the fat, and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared: . . . for the joy of the Lord is your strength."**

Bible history, ancient history, and current events reveal that great accomplishments have come through heroic self-sacrifice, stern resolve, and genuine love for humanity. As "loyal laborers" and as world citizens, we must work diligently—"armor on"—until we see the world as "one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Bittersweet

These are the mornings
when the glittering bronze leaves
rising out of the fog
burn gold in the pale sun.

This is the season
when the strident cry of the crow
comes clear in the echoing hush,
the chill silence of dawn.

Here is the year's turning
when the sweet odor of woodsmoke
sharpens under the first frosts,
under the bloom of ripe fruit.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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"AUTUMN LACE": *An Etching by Cornelis Botke*

IN A LAND where the seasons come and go with such slight changes that it is sometimes difficult to remember whether it is summer or winter, spring or fall, the Californian has a particular fondness for the deciduous trees that kindly mark the changing year with some show of definition. However, even the trees doff their leaves with casual disregard of regularity. The California sycamore, *Platanus racemosa*, will sometimes hold its leaves well into the new year, until the young buds push off the old growth. Again, some weather change will uncover the lacy branches in November. These beautiful native trees like water and are found along creek beds where there is always some moisture underground, even when the surface is dry.

The etching "Autumn Lace" was made along the Pacific Coast, near Santa Barbara, in the late autumn, after an early rain had replenished the dry stream bed.

NUESTRO DEBER CIVICO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

ESTOS tiempos excitantes debieran encender en cada individuo—hombre, mujer o niño—la chispa del valor para denunciar la "inhumanidad del hombre para con el hombre". Dejemos a un lado los pecados de omisión y comisión—los chismes ociosos, la crítica vana, dilación y otras cosas parecidas. Sintamos la virtud curativa que Cristo Jesús sintió cuando curó instantáneamente a la mujer que apenas tocó el borde de su túnica. Ese poder inherente, capaz de producir buenos efectos, es nuestro por herencia directa de Dios. Debemos refutar los argumentos de incompetencia. Cada individuo tiene un talento especial, un diseño propio que es importante y necesario en el plan infinito de Dios para Su universo perfecto.

En un discurso pronunciado en 1893, Mary Baker Eddy declaró en MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELÁNEOS) en la página 120: "Amados estudiantes, obreros fieles sois vosotros que habéis trabajado valientemente y habéis recibido grandes recompensas en la viña de nuestro Señor; pero una gran victoria hay que ganar todavía, una gran libertad para la raza; y el éxito cristiano está en armas—con la armadura puesta, no quitada. Regocijémonos, sin embargo, de que la clarinada de paz al fin será oída por encima del ruído de la batalla y llegará más y más dulce a nuestros oídos que las campanas de la vendimia a los aldeanos del Rin." Y en SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) en la página 571 ella escribe: "El cemento de una más alta humanidad unirá todos los intereses en la única divinidad." Cada uno tiene un deber cívico que cumplir, con la mira de que las profecías anteriormente citadas sean llevadas a cabo sagradamente. Somos ciudadanos bajo órdenes directas. Nuestras fortificaciones se construyen según el diseño del ideal de "libertad y justicia para todos".

Manteniendo nuestros actos y esfuerzos sujetos a nuestro más alto concepto de justicia, tomaremos parte en la resurrección de un mundo más grande y más refinado. No será posible pasar a otro la responsabilidad. No habrá tiempo más oportuno. Lo que Jesús manifestó como Hijo del hombre fué una respuesta individual a la voluntad de su Padre. La señora Eddy vió su responsabilidad hacia la humanidad y no vaciló en llevarla a cabo. Según las palabras del himno 18 del Himnario de la Ciencia Cristiana (CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HYMNAL):

"Cumplamos nuestro deber;
Sólo los cobardes pueden fracasar;
Luchemos hasta vencer."

Necesitamos personas que puedan pensar con agudeza. Impulsos divinos dirigen su exactitud y destreza; la rapidez del pensamiento es muy necesaria. Cada nuevo paso será indicado a aquellos que se acerquen a un problema con la confianza de que por medio del entendimiento espiritual encontrarán la solución correcta. Los problemas humanos siempre han sido los mismos. Las épocas y las costumbres de la gente dan una aparente diferencia a las complicaciones del mundo. Las dificultades nacionales todavía encuentran su causa en falsas ambiciones, avaricia, celos, odio y egoísmo. Hace siglos el profeta Nehemías encontró conspiradores contra el progreso y la paz nacionales cuando tomó la determinación de reconstruir las ruinosas murallas de Jerusalem. Sanballat, Tobías y Gesem intentaron, por medios ruines y falsedades astutamente urdidas, parar la gran obra. Hoy en día llamamos tales actos influencias subversivas, sabotaje y actividades de quinta columna. Pero Nehemías y sus buenos vecinos continuaron trabajando y manteniendo una vigilancia diligente para que nada detuviese la buena obra que hacían por Jerusalem. Porque ellos eran pueblo de mente espiritual. Nehemías declaró (Nehemías 2:20): "El Dios del cielo nos dará próspero suceso; por lo cual nosotros, siervos suyos, nos levantaremos y edificaremos." Y después que el trabajo fué concluído declaró (4:6): "Nosotros empero habíamos edificado el muro; y habíamos trabado todo el muro hasta la mitad de su altura; porque tuvo el pueblo corazón para trabajar." El trabajó se llevó a cabo porque "tuvo el pueblo corazón para trabajar." Tenía las mismas dificultades que hoy confrontan a la gente—escasez en la tierra, la carga de los impuestos y demás. Pero no perdió de vista la bondad de Dios para con los hijos de Israel. Cuando la tarea estuvo terminada se reunió para dar gracias a Dios. Nehemías y Esdras, el sacerdote, pronunciaron sobre el pueblo esta bendición (Nehemías 8:9, 10): "Hoy es día santo a Jehová vuestro Dios; no estéis tristes, ni lloréis. . . . ¡Id, comed carnes gordas, y bebed vinos sabrosos; y enviad porciones a aquellos para quienes nadie ha hecho provisión! . . . porque el gozo de Jehová os da esfuerzo."

La historia bíblica, la historia antigua y los hechos actuales revelan que grandes acontecimientos han tenido efecto por medio de la abnegación y el sacrificio heróico, la firme resolución y el verdadero amor hacia la humanidad. Como "obreros fieles" y como ciudadanos del mundo debemos trabajar diligentemente con "la armadura puesta" hasta que veamos al mundo como "una nación indivisible, con libertad y justicia para todos."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

The Poet of Granada

SPAIN HEARD the voice of Federico García Lorca for the last time over the radio in Madrid in the spring of 1936, I believe. In those days our voices mingled because we were both engaged in missionary work of spreading literature and poetry by radio. At that time Lorca told us about "his Granada"; he left us, in exact words, his profound feeling about his beloved city: a "Paradise set apart from the world." . . . Many years before, we had commented together on this essential *miniaturismo* of the Granadesque beauty, this delicate and fine quality of its most vivid figuration. I had pointed out the consistency in his poetry with this same traditional sentiment, apparent in the seventeenth-century theater of Cubillo de Aragón and Mira de Améscua, both from Granada, in Soto de Rojas, and in Fray Luis. So Lorca is the most intimate and, we will say, powerful contemporary poet trained in the great popular and traditional Spanish vein. . . .

In Lorca, poetry has the definite characteristics of the major popular tradition: that which grows out of Arabic-Jewish roots that lends eternal resonances which fade and find themselves again in the "hymn gigantic and strange," presented by Bécquer. The words of our Andalusian poet of Granada also belong to him and speak in the Sevillano Bécquer: "In the night of the soul there is a dawn."—From the Introduction by HERSCHEL BRICKELL to "The Poet in New York and Other Poems," by FEDERICO GARCÍA LORCA, translated by Rolfe Humphries. (New York: Norton.)

Bell
(Bass)

In the yellow tower
Tolls a bell.

On the yellow wind
The strokes resound.

In a yellow tower
The bell is still.

The wind and the dust
Make vessels of silver.

—FEDERICO GARCÍA LORCA, in "The Poet in New York and Other Poems." (New York: Norton.)

Those Cattlemen Followed a Star

TEXAS, BECAUSE of its warm climate and low altitude, remained the chief breeding ground, while the northern plains, with their cool, bracing atmosphere and rich pasturage lands, became the chief feeding grounds, and not a few men held ranges in both regions. . . .

The earliest drivers, who sought to break a way across the western part of Indian Territory and into Kansas far beyond all settlements, experienced some difficulty owing to their lack of knowledge of the route and the fact that there were no trails or well-known landmarks. It was not long, however, until well-defined trails grew up and the route became perfectly familiar. . . .

It was found by "trial and error" methods that about 2,500 head was the correct number for a herd. This number required a trail boss, nine cowboys, a horse wrangler, usually a boy fourteen to sixteen years old, and a cook to drive the chuck wagon. Such a herd moved in a column about a mile in length. The trail boss usually rode ahead to survey the ground and search out watering places and good grazing grounds. Next, at the extreme forward tip of the moving column rode two men, one on either side, called the "point." This was the station of greatest responsibility since it was these two men who must determine the exact direction taken, or "point" the herd. It was here too that a stampede always started. A third of a mile back, where the moving column began to bend in case of a change of course, rode two men, one on either side, at "swing." A third of a mile still farther back rode two men at "flank," while in the rear three men brought up the "drag." The horse wrangler accompanied his *remuda*, or saddle band, of five or six horses for each man, while the chuck wagon usually followed the herd in the morning and preceded it in the afternoon. . . .

The first drovers who started north from Texas with herds of cattle knew comparatively little of trail driving and had neither an exact objective to be reached nor a definite trail to follow. They knew only that somewhere far to the north were markets where cattle might be sold at a price several times greater than they would command in Texas. To reach such a market they were willing to brave all hardships and dangers that might lie in their way. No doubt swollen rivers must be crossed, predatory bands of Indians would be met, and a trail would have to be made as they went. Yet no trail boss who once started with a herd ever turned back. He merely set his wagon each night with a tongue pointing toward the North Star and moved forward the next morning with a fixed determination to make his ten to fifteen miles that day. In a very real sense he "hitched his wagon to a star" and kept his cattle close behind its rolling wheels. —From "Cow Country," by EDWARD EVERETT DALE. (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press.)

Indian Summer

WHEN THE BIG TRUCK rolled up the lane and stopped, I thought at first that it was the telephone linemen come to fix some errant communication. It wasn't. These were men of the city, come with a load of asphalt to repair the chinks and holes in the road against the weeks ahead when heavy winter rains would wash down the valley.

Under other circumstances, I might have moved over toward them, as I heard their voices raised in the solid and entertaining talk that so well accompanies work done with the hands. But I was too indolent, and the day was too peaceful; I stayed where I was.

Lying under the walnut tree, with fingers laced under my head, I couldn't feel that the sun's rays were direct enough still to be hot; but I knew they were, from the stillness of the world around me. The leaves above me were without breath of air among them. A raucous jay flew across the yard, making the valley noisy with its scolding. After that the silence was distinct enough so that I could hear the occasional homeward-bound bee hit the wire screening of the summer-house, as they sometimes do when they are in a gluttonous hurry to deposit the load of sweetness they have filched from the late peaches.

This peace was shattered by the roar of Army planes, still unseen, coming over the hills. They came in a V of V's, nine in all, leaving an unutterable thunder of upturned thought, as well as air, behind them. Two years ago, the rare one passing had always brought me in a rush out of the house to watch it pass. Now, they were much more frequent passers than cars on the road.

I could hear snatches of talk from the road, where the workmen were loading up to leave.

"Seventy million Japs . . . four hundred million Chinese . . . three hundred million Russians. . . . Do you know that the interior of Australia is just as wild as this country was a hundred years ago?"

When they moved along, I got up and walked over and leaned on the fence. In the air, there was a breath of the coolness to come. A promise from Alaska. From the apple tree near me a large green apple loosened itself and fell to the ground with a hollow plopping sound. The big jay now was working on a walnut, not far from where I stood. Across the road, sunflowers, *helianthus annuus*, had come up in the plowed land like an autumn bouquet, giving a yellow sheen to everything about them. I could see the purple grapes hanging on the fence where no one yet had bothered to gather them—no one but the birds, which are finding, this year, that they do not have to hurry to gather harvests. For no one is competing with them.

The real estate agent rode up the street on his beautiful chestnut mare, and I listened to his talk with a woman at the bend of the road. It never abashes me to listen to these open-air conversations, because they are never meant to be secret. Besides, I had learned long ago that, if you go up to people engaged in talk, they will immediately cease to say anything interesting; but, if you stand off and listen, even if you are in plain sight, they always say things of wonder and strange meaning.

"We've spent more than a thousand dollars on this yard," she told him. "We paid fifty dollars to have the land plowed, it cost ten dollars for the wall of bricks over by the flowers, the garden hoe cost a dollar and a half, that trowel was fifty cents . . ."

Her voice trailed off with the hopelessness of summing up all the things a thousand dollars could buy. The agent didn't mind. He wasn't interested, anyway. He had sold the people around here all the property they were going to buy and he knew it. Now, he was content to talk about himself.

He had predicted to a day the moment the Germans were going to enter Russia, he said. He had put it in one of his newspaper advertisements, three whole months before Hitler moved. Now he was ready for another prediction. The war would end on May 12, 1943. Right on the day. We had them licked already, only they didn't know it. They soon would.

I turned back toward the house, picking up a walnut still encased in its green hide and putting it to my nose to smell again the tender faint pungency I have always loved.

Tenderer than that pungency was the song of one of the young mockingbirds over the house. I stopped to listen, because I had not known before this year that these were mockingbirds at all. Martha had explained it to me early one morning, as we sat listening to them, after I had expressed doubt.

"They're trying out their songs," she said. "You can recognize what they will be like if you listen closely."

The little ripples, the clear bell notes, the chuckles, the runs, were all still in embryo; but it was true I could recognize it as something that would be perfect in maturity. I remembered what a friend had said once about art. It must seem so casual. It must be so exact. So even the young mockingbirds had their practice hours.

But I know something about art they will yet have to learn. When their song finds its final form, it will be, paradoxically, no result of the practice. It will be born to its own dimensions, and they will only think the practice has helped.

STEPHEN CABARRUS

On the Wood-Road

We went in the ox-cart
With oxen red and white
Stepping down the wood-road,
Went with Broad and Bright,

Bumping over boulders,
Creaking through the trees,
Strongly marched the oxen
Walking at their ease.

Great white heads swung slowly
Rhythmic to their stride,
Shafted sunlight reddened
Down each moving side.

"Heish! Heish! Gee! Stand in, there!
Heish! Stand in, I said!"
Patiently the oxen
Listened and obeyed.

Beautiful and humble,
Strong and calm and good,
Broad and Bright moved slowly
Through the watchful wood.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

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'THE WORLD WE WANT' SERIES
Wednesday, October 14, 1942

Phelan: Labor Broadens Its World Horizons

Labor in the Peace to Come

Twelfth of 30 Articles

By Edward J. Phelan

Labor has always demanded an improvement in social conditions. In one sense its demands in the postwar world will be a continuation of its old program, but in another sense there will be a marked difference. The emphasis will be changed, the approach will be wider. In place of a program of protection against and prevention of certain social evils, we shall have a demand for the achievement of a better society as a whole.

Labor's demands began as a campaign for measures to avoid or eliminate exploitation. Among their earliest fruits were factory legislation prohibiting such abuses as excessive hours of labor and unsafe or unhealthy conditions of employment. Labor also gradually acquired bargaining power, and collective agreements were concluded laying down the conditions of employment in the establishments or industries to which they applied. As these became more widespread they progressively tended to influence general standards for conditions of employment in areas in which they were not directly operative, and often inspired the standards set by protective labor legislation.

No doubt industrial measures of this kind will continue to be necessary, but labor looks now and will look in the future to measures dealing, not merely with conditions of work, but with conditions of life.

Social insurance, or social security, is the first step toward this wider conception. It aims at making provision for the worker and his family against those risks which in modern society the individual is powerless to avoid and incapable of meeting: it attempts to provide for him in case of unemployment, sickness, accident, and to come to the aid of his family when his earnings are reduced or eliminated.

Social insurance measures, which still need to be improved and extended even in the most advanced countries, are a confession that labor legislation is not enough. Moreover, it has now become clear that, even with such improvement and extension, there is yet a further stage to be accomplished before the modern world can feel that it has really tackled its social problems in a comprehensive way. The prevention of exploitation, labor legislation, social security legislation have all been significant steps, but they do not go to the root of the matter. We are now beginning to realize that social considerations must be the central guiding principle of policy as a whole, not just one compartment of it.

Thus, labor's present demands have nothing extravagant or excessive about them. They coincide with a new conception of what the democratic world must be if it is to survive, a conception which is now not a theory but a generally accepted political requirement.

The war has brought home to the democracies their weaknesses. It has made it dramatically clear why "the forgotten man" was forgotten. He was forgotten because democracy forgot its own origin and foundation: In the vast and incredibly rapid growth of the society which resulted from the invention and spread of power-driven machinery, an infinitely complex superstructure hid the essential truth, namely, that all these modern miracles of development and production had no sense or meaning save in terms of the citizen and of his health, freedom and happiness.

When democracy had to fight for its life, the importance of the citizen came to be seen again in its true perspective.

Democracy, having once more to defend a frontier, found that the old frontier values were the only true values. Men well nourished, capable of withstanding fatigue and strain both mental and physical; men with the necessary spiritual qualities, conscious of the meaning of their freedom, jealous of their individuality, of their dignity and of their self-respect, playing their full part in the life of their community—these were the strength that conquered a continent when a continent might so easily have conquered them. And this is the strength which the democracies must achieve if they are to march forward after this war in security and peace.

Political, economic and social considerations all converge to the same conclusion. No democracy can be healthy if its citizens cannot perform their functions, which are the functions of democracy itself, and this they cannot do unless they can live in a state of dignity with health, leisure, opportunities for occupational and cultural development, and a reasonable measure of economic security.

The economic life of the democratic state cannot hope to survive if after the war it has to bear a burden of unemployment far in excess of anything experienced at the worst moments of the last depression. And even if it could, so great a failure of its social policy would be bound to set up political strains.

In other words, political, economic and social security are now recognized to be different aspects of democracy's fundamental problem. We have learned that each of these different securities is indivisible — that it cannot be achieved in a national or regional compartment, and we have learned, too, that it is futile to pursue them separately.

The Atlantic Charter, the Sumner Welles-Halifax agreement, the lend-lease agreement with China, the recent agreement with Russia, all show a steady translation of these lessons into the solemn commitments of international policy between the United Nations. The progressive formulation of the policy embodied in these successive agreements represents a tremendous step forward toward the ordering of a democratic world.

But the formation of a policy, however authoritative and however widely welcomed, does not, unfortunately lead automatically to its effective and continuous application. The difficulties which lie ahead will be no whit less than the difficulties which the democracies are meeting in the war itself. They will be overcome only by the same indispensable means, namely, by close and enlightened collaboration among all the countries and all the interests concerned.

It has become a platitude to say that this war is a war of production. Before it is over the battle of production may possibly be overshadowed by military events on a much grander scale than hitherto; but however enormous in size military or aerial or naval operations may become, the mechanical character of modern warfare will always mean that the numerical proportion of the men who produce the weapons to those who use them will remain very high.

And there is a new and striking element in the efforts to achieve an enormous war production on the part of all the democratic belligerents: it is the increasing degree in which organized labor and organized employers have collaborated with governmental authorities in the vast extension of war industries, in the achievement of their program and in the distribution of the total available manpower and womanpower as between the competing needs of the armed forces, war production and production for minimum civilian needs.

Examples of the participation of organized labor in the determination of policy for these purposes and in its application are to be found in President Roosevelt's War Labor Council, the Canadian National War Labor Board, the new Consultative Committee of Employers and Workers appointed by the Minister of Labor in Canada, and the Management-Labor Policy Committee set up only this last June to advise on the organi-

Continued on Page Below, Col. 1

The I. L. O. Accepts a Challenge

At the 1941 Conference of the International Labor Organization, a solemn task was voted and accepted: to share in the designing of the postwar world. Here, the Emergency Committee of the Governing Body meets in London, this year, to discuss plans of action. Carter Goodrich, Chairman, introduces British Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, while at the left, Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of I. L. O. looks on.

Today's Article

Mr. Phelan's article is a paradox worthy of the most cogent social thinking of our time. He shows how labor in future can win vastly more for itself, and take less from others; how labor can enlarge its power, and yet use that power in favor of the free economic system instead of against it; how labor can accomplish all this—and earn respect, rather than fear. In short, the Acting Director of the International Labor Organization measures the future with that genius for moderation, peculiar to democracies, which can perceive a great tide rising among the workers of the world, understand its social significance, and discern how to channel and control it rather than letting the tide rage into destructive flood. Today, Part One of his article is presented; tomorrow on this page, Part Two.

Intimate Message: Washington

Call to Housewives for War Plant Jobs ..... By Mary Hornaday

"Within less than a year from now, there will probably be as many women as men working in our war production plants," President Roosevelt told the nation in his radio address Monday night.

There won't be enough single girls and younger widows to fill all these jobs the President is talking about. A good many housewives will have to go into war factories before the winter is over. How are they going to be persuaded that their place is in the factory as well as in the home?

Recently the War Manpower Commission conducted a survey in Baltimore on the problem of women in war work. It was found that 92 per cent of Baltimore women knew that war plants were trying to obtain more women workers, but only 29 per cent had thought of getting war plant jobs. Thirty-five per cent said they would be willing to take such jobs, but only 20 per cent indicated they would be willing to train for them.

Those questioned knew only vaguely about work being done by women in riveting, welding, sheet metal work, aircraft assembling and general machine shop trades.

"Our findings as a whole," says the war manpower chief, Paul V. McNutt, "seemed to indicate that much of the resistance of women to war jobs was based upon sheer lack of information."

Every time you write a story these days about the necessity for one out of three or four housewives going into war production, you begin to get letters from women who think you are belittling the importance of good housekeeping in wartime.

"My maid has left. Who will cook the meals and look after my children if I don't?" they ask.

"Marketing is getting to be such a chore; it takes twice as long as it used to."

"My husband comes home tired from a shell factory at night. He needs a quiet, orderly home."

"Somebody in the family has to be free to stand in line for gas rationing books and for tire inspection check-ups."

Many of these complaints are valid. But it is also true that many women will be doing twice as much a year from now as they think they can today.

Maj. Gen. Jean Knox, chief controller of Britain's ATS which correspond to our Waacs, was asked at a press conference here this week how Britain's women manage to cope with the ever-growing burden of rationing red-tape and still do their war jobs.

She admitted that British women get special services that this country has not yet provided such as plentiful day care nurseries and adjustable shopping hours, but at the same time indicated that British women have done a "remarkable" job in carrying out their household duties along with outside war work—in a factory or in some civilian defense. "There is hardly a woman who is not doing an essential war job of some kind," she said, hastening to add that "of course there are always some slackers. Everybody has them, but they get caught up with in time."

There are still many adjustments to be made in American industrial and community life if the factory is to be as attractive to the married woman as President Roosevelt hopes. An enlarged day nursery program is taking shape in Washington, with emphasis on the use of grandmothers and mothers-in-law to care for youngsters of women fitted for war jobs.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is advocating establishment of community laundries, family restaurants with home meal prices, shops where housewives could order a partially prepared meal to take home at night; and registration agencies where a working woman could hurriedly find someone to stay with her children when her customary arrangements fall down. Stores are already beginning to keep open at night at least once a week to accommodate war workers.

Some British firms have tried part-time work as an inducement to women. Women whose domestic obligations prevent them from doing a full day's work and yet who want to be of use can choose to work on either a morning or afternoon shift. This leaves time and energy for housework, shopping and other household duties while providing labor for increasing production.

"Where this scheme has been adopted, the results have proved it to be very worthwhile," reports Miss Caroline Haslett, adviser to the Ministry of Labor.

All of these methods of luring married women into the factory are being studied by a manpower advisory committee, headed by Miss Margaret A. Hickey of St. Louis, Mo.

This committee, made up of 12 women identified with labor, industry and national women's organizations, has taken up the challenge of housewives and other women who think they have all they can possibly do right now, but who will have to be doing twice as much this time next year.

The Country Speaks: California

'Hermes' Trained Down to 35-Mile Speed ..... By Rodney L. Brink

It's no great rarity—as yet—for a Californian to be 100 miles away from home in an automobile on an errand relating to his work. If he lives in Los Angeles and goes to San Francisco, or vice versa, he is 400 miles away from home.

So this correspondent was 100 miles away from his home base when the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit went into effect. State officials announced that it would be enforced with citations to gasoline and rubber rationing boards for all violators. Arrests were to be made whenever possible, in the case of violation of all existing statutes relating to speed.

The highway from Sacramento down to San Francisco has challenged the throttle foot for many a driver in days gone by. It is something of a "natural" for speed. Few curves, wide open views of intersection roads most of the way, multiple lanes in those sections where traffic is greatest.

In other words, a highway which now requires real foot restraint on the part of a driver who a year ago thought nothing of bowling along at 60 miles an hour out in the open country.

This particular throttle foot has had some training in the matter of 40-mile speed. Since the President asked for "under 40," Hermes, the automobile, has not been permitted to extend itself at all; has literally loafed along.

There has been real joy in the 40-mile driving. Streetcars and busses for ordinary workday goings and comings. Only an ocacsional week-end or business trip by automobile. Yet in that traveling, much less than before, it has seemed that old, accustomed scenes have taken on new appearances, new and unknown characteristics and qualities of beauty.

There has been no hardship in the 40-mile driving. Quite the contrary. At first there was a temptation to honk vigorously at other automobiles which passed at 50, 60, and on up. Probably all drivers who were trying to conform had the same temptation. It passed.

Now came the 35-mile limit, and home was 100 miles away.

For the first few miles it was difficult to re-adjust the throttle pressure to five miles less. The speedometer needle, which had been educated after serious striving to hover just under the 40 mark, seemed to creep past 35 of its own will. One eye had to be focused on it almost continuously, at first.

Then came a pleasant moment when foot pressure, throttle, and speedometer needle were well synchronized and co-operative. Both eyes could take up pleasanter duties for most of the time.

Other cars, coming from behind, kept creeping past. Occasionally one really scooted past. Two State cars went by at better than 50. One overland bus passed twice, both times well over the 35-mile limit. Twelve cars in all caught up with Hermes and passed, in the first 15 miles. After that they were not counted, but in the 100 miles there were many others. Two drivers stayed behind for several miles, but finally couldn't stand the constant 35-mile gait, and scurried along.

Doubtless there were many other 35-mile drivers on that road that day. Such, of course, would never catch up with a 35-mile driver. Only those who couldn't stand the slower pace came up from behind.

Observation of traffic going in the opposite direction indicated that there was very little violation of the spirit of conservation of rubber. Those drivers whose cars made the "whoosh" sound that used to be common when cars passed in opposite directions, were a very small minority. Automobiles passing even at close quarters at 35 miles do not "whoosh" each other.

The point of this little piece, if any, is that "it can be done." There is more genuine pleasure and much more wisdom in driving 35 miles an hour than at 60 or 70, also a deal more of consideration for the rights and safety of others.

Further, if military necessity proves that slower driving over a long period will reduce the national toll of automobile casualties and fatalities, "the duration" experience will assuredly remove from the list of desired freedoms that of driving again at rates that are deadly.

That 35-mile-an-hour trip of 100 miles from Sacramento to San Francisco was one of the most pleasant this correspondent has ever made. It was fun.

To Change the Subject:

'Vive la France' in America ..... By Silence Buck Bellows

When we first saw Emma, she was sitting, the whole five feet of her, on the rooming-house stairs, her toes turned in pigeon-wise, and her shiny black skirt pulled down to meet them neatly. Above her long, pale face was a rather startling arrangement of red-gold hair. And atop this was a stiff black sailor hat which must have been applied with a touch of glue, there being no visible explanation for its persistent adherence to what was under it. She smiled tentatively.

She was armed, it appeared, with fresh towels for our room, and had been loath to disturb us, knowing we were about to go out. "I take care of house now," she said. "You see—things be different."

They were. Never was a rooming house so mothered, so scolded, so cleaned and so regulated. No infringement of rules was tolerated, and if the ringing of the hall telephone brought Emma down from the top floor when she was busy with broom and duster, the long flights of stairs echoed to the vigor of her complaints and imprecations. What gave point to her protests was the extreme likelihood of the caller's hanging up before she could reach the lower hall.

We used to listen slyly for Emma's response to the telephone. She charged the instrument as if she were tackle on a football squad. The receiver came off with a bang. Then, in the high, inquiring tone which she reserved for telephone conversations, she would challenge, "'Lo?" She might as well have added, "Who are you, what do you mean by disturbing me, and is your business legitimate?" It was all in her monosyllable. Strong men quailed before Emma's telephone presence.

Emma was French, and had come to the United States from Canada. She frequently spoke of France, and when she did, her eyes sparkled. Her English was sufficient for her needs, but she was glad when some roomer could speak French. Ours was limited. "Vive la France!" we would say sometimes, when we met her in the hall. Her smile would broaden with her reply, which was like a salute: "Vive la France!"

We speculated often upon that elaborate red-gold coiffure. It was quite astonishingly exact from day to day, to a hair. What resemblance it bore to the locks of Emma's tender youth we do not know.

Emma had been a New England shoe-factory worker, and she had no patience with strikers. "What dey want?" she would say. "This good country, good wages. I always make good money when I work in factory. I have enough—I save."

She never complained about the work in the house, although it was heavy and she had no extra help. But sometimes she deposited her tiny self in the rocker before our friendly fireplace. "I rest a minute," she would say. "Den I do next floor."

Emma deserted her post of duty only to do her weekly marketing. At such times she left the telephone in our care, not without misgivings, I presume. But, having settled her account with her conscience as best she could, she adjusted her remarkable hat to her remarkable hair and charged briskly up the street like a diminutive steam roller. She was never gone long. Emma lingered over nothing. Dispatch was her watchword.

Sometimes, when we were on our way out of the house for the evening, we would lean over the stair rail in the hall and listen. From Emma's apartment below would come the blare of the radio and the creak of Emma's rocker. Suddenly, above the radio, would float up a hearty laugh, or an unintelligible comment. And we would smile; for only Emma and her cat were there, we knew. But, having no other companion, Emma had learned that useful art of being good company for herself.

Emma loved kittens and Christmas trees and letters in the mail. No English could she read, but she brought us her holiday cards to be read and commented upon. The admirable sentiments of the verses pleased her immensely. Nor were cards the only things she brought to us for what light we could shed upon them. She also selected pictures in the daily papers and presented them, remarking wistfully, "That's a pretty girl," or being impartial in her appraisal of beauty, "That's a pretty man. What does it say about him?"

When the march of aggression and oppression began in Europe, Emma was troubled and puzzled. "Why don't dey stop him?" she asked. Our explanations sounded as lame to her as they did to ourselves. She simply regarded us steadily and said, "Dey should push dem back." And then, "Dey gotta push dem back!" Many were the questions she asked us in those days, and she missed nothing on the radio. "You see!" she said. "France and England, dey will push dem back!"

When the news came that Britain and France had declared war on Germany, we burst out of our door and leaned over the banister. Emma was standing in the hall below, every red-gold hair gleaming triumphantly under the artificial light. "Vive la France!" we shouted.

Emma, smiling valiantly, clenched her fist and swung it above her head. "Vive la France!"

"God save the king!" we cried.

"God save the king!" responded Emma fervently.

When France signed the armistice with Germany, we had moved away; and we were glad. How could we have answered Emma's troubled question, "Why don't dey push dem back?"

Vive la France, Emma. The France of your memory, the France of your loyalty, the France of your trust. For a future day, for a better world, vive la France!

Mr. Phelan: "A world half prosperous and half poverty-stricken could no more be a stable world than a world half slave and half free."

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Continued from Page Above

zation of manpower in the United States. In England, to take another example this form of collaboration has been in effect over a longer period, and its extension is such that there are few governmental war activities, whether national or regional, in which organized labor has not some form of representation.

This participation of labor unions in new and wider activities has given them on the one hand an increased status and authority, even though on the other it has meant severe and in general unrecognized sacrifices on their part. Many cherished privileges and forms of protection for their members have been voluntarily abandoned in the face of the urgency of war production. Although guarantees have been given that these privileges will be restored, it is by no means certain that at the end of the war they will be relevant to the conditions which may then prevail.

There is, however, a compensation. Men appreciate perhaps more keenly what they lose or voluntarily abandon than what they gain, and the process of the free surrender of many trade union rights and privileges has undoubtedly strengthened the consciousness of the traditions of the free labor unions and the sense of their achievement.

We may expect, therefore, that labor unions at the end of the war will have a stronger sense of their personality and a wider sphere of activity and influence. They will no longer confine their sphere of action to representing their members in negotiations, to settling conditions of work in the factory or the mine, but will expect their voices to be heard in the settlement of all those questions which affect the conditions of life of their members.

In other words, we may expect the extension of their activities from purely industrial to economic questions, which has been a feature of the war period, to continue in some form after the war is over.

This is a development which need not be regarded with apprehension. It is in fact the natural counterpart of a development in the conception of governmental policy.

There is now world-wide recognition of the social and economic policies expressed by the Atlantic Charter and summed up by President Roosevelt in the words: "Economic policy can no longer be an end in itself: it is merely the means for achieving social objectives." Social objectives in a democratic country must be those which the people want and not those which are chosen for them and imposed on them. It is a natural extension of the democratic process, therefore, to give to organized labor a voice in the decisions concerning the social objectives and the economic policies which will make those objectives realizable for the masses of the people.

If we can expect, therefore, that organized labor will have a voice in determining economic and social policy after the war, and if we can foresee with a considerable degree of certainty the direction in which its influence will be used, what measure of success is it likely to achieve?

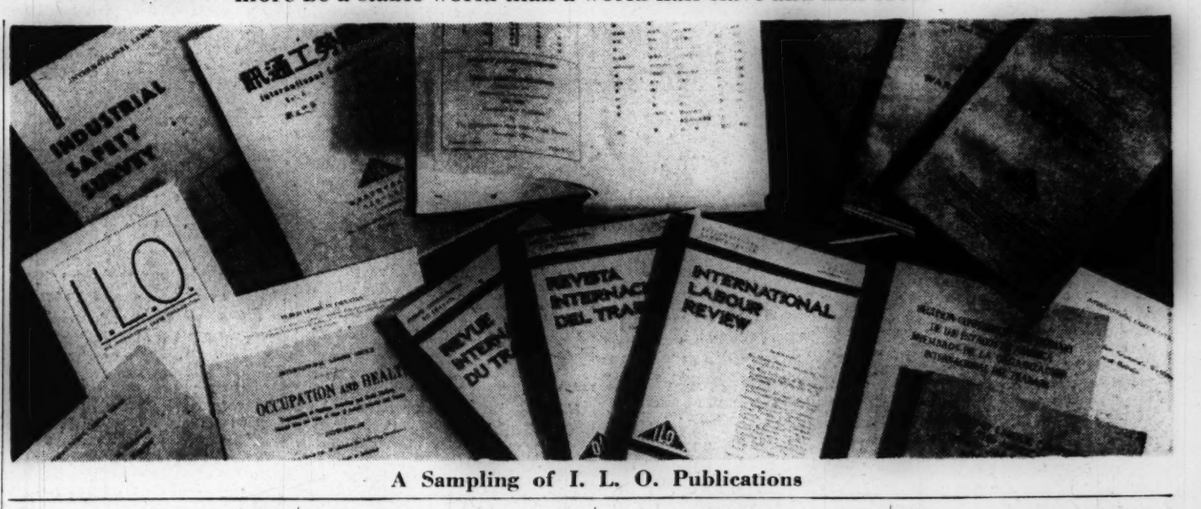
At the war's end, the transition from a war economy to a peace economy will confront the democratic peoples with a task of unexampled magnitude. Unless production for the needs of war can be converted into production for the needs of peace, unless the looted countries can be set once more upon their feet, unless impossible burdens of debt can be avoided, unless the channels of trade can be freed and stimulated to ever-increasing activity, unless a due equilibrium can be achieved and maintained between all the categories of production, agriculture, mining, industry and transportation, unemployment on a scale hitherto unknown will disrupt national and international economy and will retard recovery for decades, if it does not lead to indescribable chaos.

No social legislation, and indeed no legislation of any kind, will suffice to avert this danger. It can be met only by national and international policies attempting to provide a framework within which the world's economic efforts may be keyed in with its social needs.

No country can hope to restore its economic life and build up its future prosperity in isolation. Even if this might be possible for a time, a world half prosperous and half poverty-stricken could no more be a stable world than a world half slave and half free.

Economic and social measures will, therefore, need to be planned and taken internationally as well as nationally. The world's economy will need to be kept in step, not the goose-step that would have been imposed by a Nazi victory but the step which is freely observed by free peoples marching toward the goal of their common interests. This predicates national restraint on the one hand and international sympathy and understanding on the other. Will organized labor rise to the occasion?

There is good reason to hope that it will. It has always had that sympathy for the working people of all lands of which Lincoln wrote: "The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues and kindreds." Within each national sphere organized labor may be expected to throw the increased weight and influence which it has achieved during the war behind those national policies which will best contribute to international understanding and to that general world economic development which alone can be the foundation of general properity and therefore of prosperity and stability in the individual countries.



A Sampling of I. L. O. Publications

The I. L. O. Building at Geneva

Mexican Laborers Taken To U. S. to Aid Harvesting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Bedecked with the banner of Mexico and chalked with the words "Workers for Victory" and "United We Win," an eight-coach train pulled out of the Mexico City railway station Sept. 30 carrying 650 husky Mexican laborers to United States sugar-beet and cotton fields. The contingent is the second to leave of a probable 3,000 workmen who are being sent to the United States under special arrangements between the Mexican and United States Governments to relieve labor shortages caused by heavy demands of United States defense industries.

There was little fanfare over the departure. Though they enthusiastically leaned out of windows to make the V-for-Victory sign when they sighted a news photographer, the men appeared in a serious mood as they faced a journey which is the longest most have ever taken. Few wives and mothers were around to say goodby, for most of the men are unmarried, and many come from farms and villages away from the Capital City. At least an hour ahead of time the men were all in their places quietly waiting, in line with the efficient management which has characterized the entire recruiting and shipment.

The train carried also a representative from the Mexican Labor Department, two representatives from the United States Department of Agriculture, Maurice Rosen and Allen Papeen, and men from the Mexican National Railways and the Southern Pacific Railway.

The workers, who travel at the expense and under guarantees of the United States Government, will be detailed to Guadalupe, Kings City, Salinas and Sacramento, Calif.

All carry individual three-party contracts signed by themselves and by representatives of the two Governments. These guarantee repatriation in Mexico when the harvesting season is over in the United States. The contracts expire Dec. 15, but are subject to renewal if the workers are needed and are willing to remain. In all events, repatriation is expected to be complete by Jan. 15.

In the meantime, the United States Department of Agriculture, which has handled most of the arrangements for the importation of workers, has stationed here in Mexico City as representative H. F. Brown, who will maintain contact with Mexican labor and immigration officials and will iron out any difficulties arising. Every step has been taken, he says, to assure the men every consideration and the benefit of working conditions equal to those of domestic laborers.

In addition to their contracts, the men carried both United States and Mexican passports and a Mexican labor card. Every man had been "put through the works" in stiff physical and labor examinations conducted by the heavily staffed recruiting office set up here for the purpose. About 40 men from United States Government Departments are here to assist Mexican officials conduct the recruiting and transportation. They come from the United States Department of Agriculture, Immigration Service, and Employment Service. The Mexicans have about 20 people in the Bureau.

The street in front of the Bureau in San Salvador is sometimes filled with 200 or 300 men these days, all eagerly hoping to be chosen—some for the good wages, some for the desire to get into the United States, and some just for the fun of it.

The men enter about five at a time and are given a critical examination by two Mexican Labor Department men and two United States Immigration representatives. One of the first inspections is of the hands to see if there are callouses. "Softies" unaccustomed to heavy labor have no place in the hard work these men are expected to do.

Voluntary Rationing Appeal Made by C. of C. Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif. — The War Activities Committee of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce has just put before the members of that organization one of the most pointed messages of the kind so far made public by an organization of businessmen.

The message in full follows:

"In these strenuous wartime days we hear and read much about controls. Business and individuals have already submitted to controls. We are operating under priorities and rationing. More such regulation is bound to come if we don't control ourselves. It is obvious that vital materials must be allocated for defense and war needs before civilian requirements can be taken care of.

"None of us like to have our businesses regulated, nor do we like to submit to rationing in our private lives. It is contrary to the American way of life. However, these are war times and we must obviously take a wartime viewpoint. Our attitudes must change. If we cannot wear a uniform or if our businesses are not directly producing war materials, we must still keep in mind that we are all a part of the war effort. No one is exempt from war duty.

"In a democracy people rule themselves. Why, then, should business men not regulate their own businesses in wartime to conform to wartime requirements? Why don't individuals recognize the necessity for curbing their pleasure and luxuries and put themselves on a wartime basis?

"If we as individuals don't voluntarily cut down on the things we use that the Army or Navy needs, we shall be told to do it. If we don't arrange our businesses to conform to wartime conditions, we shall be further regulated. So let's simplify our operations, standardize our production, minimize and reduce our use of vital materials.

"We should voluntarily find substitutes wherever possible for vital materials now being used in goods for civilian consumption. If we don't do all these things, sooner or later we shall have more rationing, regulation, and ersatz goods, further controls and, finally, dictation.

"It's easy to complain when we can't get the service to which we have been accustomed and can't buy the things we want, but we mustn't let complaints increase in inverse ratio to the decrease in service and civilian goods. We must cut down on those complaints and abusive remarks, rather than increase them, must cut down, too, on our criticism when we are asked to ration and when we are placed under controls. If we insist on increasing something, let's increase our production of war goods and our efforts in defense activities, our subscriptions to War Bonds and our contribution to the War Chest. Let's be good soldiers and get into step before we are commanded to do so.

"We know what we should do—so let's follow the dictates of our conscience and not wait until we are told what to do by a dictator."

Autoists to Pay For Tire Viewing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Motorists must pay the cost of periodic tire inspections in connection with nation-wide gasoline rationing beginning Nov. 22, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

While details of the periodic inspection have not been completed, OPA said the motorist must pay a "nominal fee" for each inspection.

A large number of garages and filling stations will be designated by OPA to make the inspections. They will receive the entire fee paid by the motorist. Garages and filling stations will not be required to pay any fee for being designated as official inspectors, OPA said.

Wickard Establishes War Vegetable Goals

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Production goals for winter vegetables, designed to bring about increased production of vegetables of most value in the wartime diet, were established by Claude R. Wickard, Chairman of the Food Requirements Committee and Secretary of Agriculture.

The winter vegetables covered are produced chiefly in California, Texas, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Arizona, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi.

The 1942 acreages of vegetables in the ten states and the approximate percentage of increase requested for 1943 follow: carrots, 38,400 acres, 34 per cent; lima beans, 9,600 acres, 25 per cent; snap beans, 109,150 acres, 15 per cent; onions, 65,600 acres, 15 per cent. Acreage of green peans, cabbage, fresh tomatoes, beets, and spinach will approximate that of 1942.

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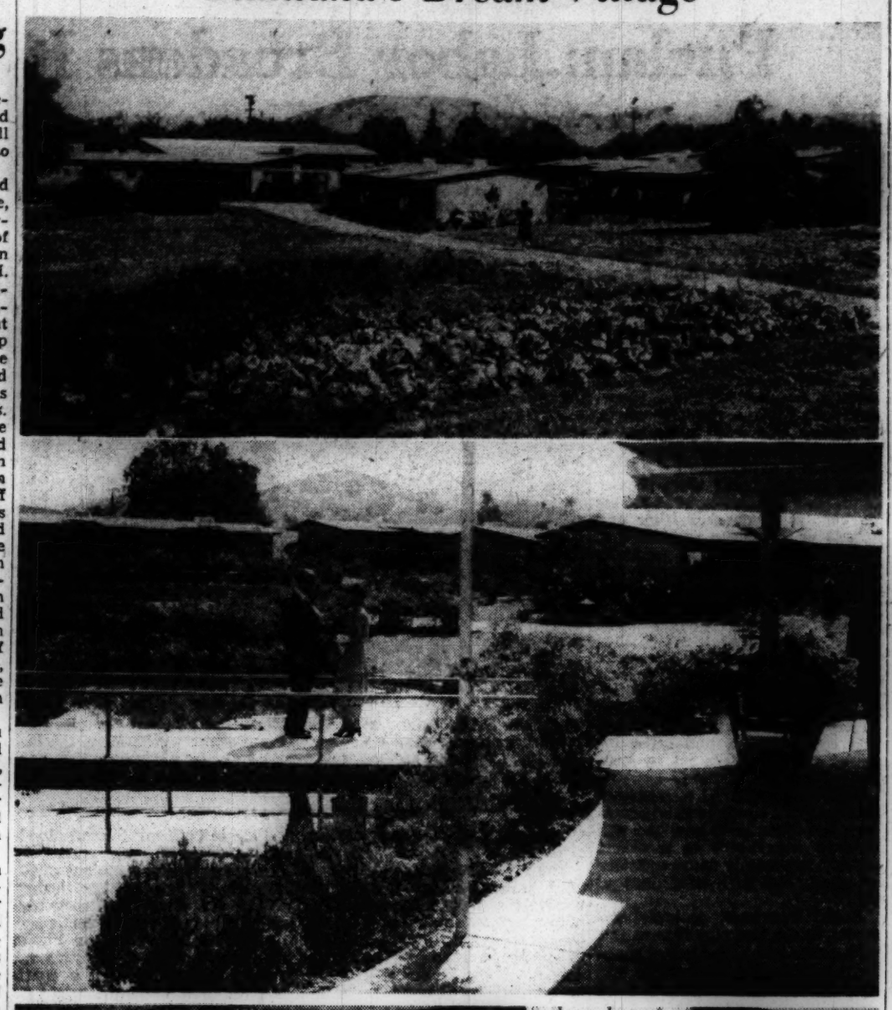

Wide World

A Retreat for Needy Motion Picture Players

The country house, occupying 41 acres in the San Fernando Valley, is ready to open after 23 years of development by the Motion Picture Relief Fund. The top picture gives a general view of the cottages, with vegetable garden in the foreground. A view from the Administration Building is shown in the center picture. The dining hall and theater are the theme of the lower picture. Mrs. Hobart Bosworth is in foreground.

Missing Silt New Problem In Irrigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YUMA, Ariz.—Colorado is Spanish for ruddy, or reddish. That name was given to the Colorado River by early explorers because of its constant muddy hue, caused by the great load of silt accumulated in its upper reaches.

Today, below Boulder Dam, the Colorado is as clear as any New England brook. The silt is dropped in Lake Mead.

This change from muddy water to clear is no blessing to farmers along the lower part of the river. Irrigation system maintenance men are confronted with new and perplexing problems that mean rising costs.

It's all because clear water flows so much faster and seeps into the soil so much more readily.

In Yuma Valley and the Imperial Valley of California, one of the main difficulties used to be to keep the water moving fast enough so that it would not deposit its silt in the canals and ditches, and choke them entirely. Now it's to slow the water down so it will not scour the channels deeper.

Some of the Imperial Valley canals have been scoured four feet deeper. As soon as the water cleared and the protective coatings of silt were eroded away, the trouble began. Bottoms are often far below the wood and concrete structures through which the water is turned out on the land.

Last summer the Imperial Irrigation District spent many thousands of dollars to widen its 45-mile East Highline canal, which serves 165,000 acres. At the same time the grade was "flattened" as much as possible to reduce stream velocity.

Increased seepage has undermined many drops, turnouts, and other irrigation structures, and even bridges. They simply sink into ooze that used to be fairly solid earth. Supt. W. E. Hartzog estimates that 20,000 yards of crushed rock would be required to repair the canal system, but there are no trucks to haul the rock.

Largely because of the additional maintenance work that must now be done, as well as mounting wages, the Imperial District early this year advanced its charges to farmers 20 per cent. Recently there was another advance of 25 per cent. Users are paying just about half as much again for water, which is supplied to them through the system that they own co-operatively.

Woman's Idea, Approved by Army, To Save Millions of Work-Hours

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—An idea advanced by a woman statistician in the Pennsylvania State Health Department and approved by the Army for nation-wide use is expected to save millions of man-hours in administering the Servicemen's Dependency Allowance Act.

War Department and Census Bureau officials revealed today that it also may save thousands of dollars for servicemen's dependents.

The plan provides for a single "letter of certification" to establish proof of dependency so that the dependents may draw their allowance.

This proof previously was supplied by several certified copies of marriage, birth and similar records. Immediately after passage of the Allowance Act, Vital Statistics Bureaus over the nation were flooded with requests for the official papers.

Despite the employment of additional help in many bureaus, countless delays resulted.

Statistician Anna Halkovich, helping make out the Pennsylvania certificate copies, noticed that much of the information they provided was not required by the War Department. She asked why a single letter of certification, pooling only the required data from the various certificates, wouldn't serve the purpose.

Her idea was relayed to Dr. Halbert L. Dunn, Chief of the Census Bureau's Division of Vital Statistics, who promptly went into a huddle with the War Department.

Approval of the plan—or any adequate similar one—followed, and state bureaus were notified.

Under the Pennsylvania system already in operation, the letters cost 50 cents each, half the price of each of the regular certificates.

Dr. Dunn stressed that the new plan does not affect issuance of certificates for defense or civil service workers.

U. S. Goal of 5,000 Planes a Month Near

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce reported today that the aircraft industry "has been pressing toward the 5,000" monthly production rate asked for by President Roosevelt after passing a rate of 4,000 a month in May.

Between Dec. 7 and Oct. 1, the period the United States has been at war, the Chamber said a greater number of warplanes had been turned out than were produced during the entire 16-year period prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

More than $3,000,000,000 of airplanes, engines and propellors will be produced during 1942, the organization forecast, and in noting that plane production was pressing at 5,000 said there was "a huge increase in the number of heavy, long-range aircraft."

Recounting battle achievements of United States pilots and planes, including a recent fight in the Solomons in which United States planes "destroyed a total of 42 Japanese fighter planes without the loss of a single machine," the organization commented:

"Despite the stellar performances of America's combat planes, the aircraft manufacturers are perfecting new and improved types of fighters, heavy bombers, medium bombers, patrol bombers, dive bombers, torpedo planes and scout observation planes which can fly higher, travel faster and spray more lead and destruction than the models presently in service. There are more than a score of new types of warplanes undergoing tests and checkups."

Milk Charge Denied By Sheffield Farms

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 14 (AP)—Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., charged by the Federal Trade Commission with unfair competitive practices in purchases from producer co-operatives, Oct. 13 denied it had "dominated, and interfered with" the Eastern Milk Producers Co-operative Association.

Counsel for the company issued a statement by its president, F. J. Andre, at the opening of a four-day hearing on charges against Sheffield, asserting that "Sheffield Farms has not influenced the association beyond the exchange of legitimate business information which is always customary between contracting parties."

The Commission asserted that the company in 1922 organized the "Sheffield Farms Company Producers Association," which in 1939 became the "Eastern Milk Producers Co-operative Association, Inc." The company claims 8,000 producer-members in New York, Vermont, and Pennsylvania.

Chile to Share In Solidarity Of Americas

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 14 (AP)—President Rios today reiterated his intention to co-operate in the defense and solidarity of the Continent despite "certain incidents" which led him to postpone his trip to the United States.

Speaking at a luncheon opening the annual meeting of the National Society of Agriculture, he said:

"We cannot forget that we belong to the community of the Americas and that we share the responsibility to democracy which they accepted.

"Circumstances and international developments daily emphasize the necessity of tightening our bonds of solidarity with the rest of the Continent. Chile cannot exclude itself from collective sacrifices."

The President said he had postponed his trip to the United States and other American countries because of incidents which were due to "erroneous information" and which "everyone hopes will be cleared up very quickly."

"I have received communications telling of the attitude of officials of the great North American nation and these surely have produced a disagreeable atmosphere which prevents the President of Chile from realizing his hopes for inter-American solidarity in an atmosphere of respect owed to the President of Chile," he said.

This referred to a statement made in Boston Oct. 8 by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles that two South American countries, presumably Argentina and Chile, were being used as bases for Nazi agents.

Meanwhile, the Chilean Cabinet met and unanimously approved the President's action in postponing his trip.

The United States Embassy announced that it had canceled a war relief benefit scheduled to be held by the Association of American Women in Chile Thursday.

Socialists Act

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Socialist Party's Executive Committee recommended early today that Chile break off diplomatic relations with the Axis countries and also settle differences with the United States so that President Rios may carry out his postponed visit to Washington.

(As an indication of the Socialist Party's strength in Chile, three out of the 12 Cabinet Ministers are Socialists.)

The committee, presided over by Senator Marmaduke Grove, met with the Cabinet members in attendance.

Chile's Chief Executive earlier this week announced that he had decided to put off his projected visit to Washington, at least for the present, after his Government had protested references to Chile in a speech Oct. 8 at Boston by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles.

U. S. Surveyors At Work on Ford Company Property

DETROIT, Oct. 14 (AP)—Government surveyors were at work today on property of the Ford Motor Company in Washtenaw County, scene of the Willow Run bomber plant, from which they had been ejected several months ago at the height of controversy over a proposed "Bomber City."

Sherwood L. Reeder, Director of Management for the Detroit area of the Federal Public Housing Authority, said that Henry Ford had withdrawn his opposition inasmuch as plans for a permanent "Bomber City" have been abandoned in favor of temporary housing.

At the time such plans first were broached and Government surveyors appeared on Ford property, Mr. Ford objected strenuously, charging that to build a permanent city would be a waste of critical war materials. Washtenaw County communities also fought the proposal.

The fight ultimately went before an investigating committee of the United States Senate. Subsequently, Housing Authorities modified their plans greatly.

Mr. Reeder said that Mr. Ford agreed to sell 295 acres of land to the Government and construction of 2,500 temporary homes on the site of the originally proposed "Bomber City," north of the Willow Run plant, would be carried forward as rapidly as possible.

Col. F. Charles Starr, FPHA representative in Detroit, said revised plans call for the 2,500 temporary homes, a 3,000-bed dormitory, and 960 apartments housing two persons each. The dormitories already are under construction. Other units, at one time planned for the area, will be built in Wayne, a Detroit suburb. Temporary instead of permanent housing was decided upon, Mr. Starr said, to "save time and critical materials."

Irish Primate Urges Negotiated Peace

MAYNOOTH, Ireland, Oct. 14 (AP)—Joseph Cardinal MacRory, Archbishop of Armagh and Roman Catholic Primate of all Ireland, declared yesterday that he was convinced more than ever that a negotiated peace was necessary since cruel feelings were arising on both sides and prisoners were being put in chains.

"If the war is fought to a finish," he said in a speech here, "there may possibly be a stalemate owing to the utter exhaustion of both sides, but if either side wins there will be a peace not of justice but of vengeance which will but sow the seeds of future wars."

Today's Woman

Cotton Corduroy Appears In Many New Styles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cotton reappears in the fall fashion picture—processed cotton—in corduroys of wide and narrow wales, and velveteen. The color range will include black, fawn brown, golden beige, mustard, service blue, taupe, cyclamen, mulberry, all the shades of green from light lime to dark forest green, and all the hues of red from bright scarlet to dark maroon.

The corduroy styles include one and two piece dresses, suits and those casual sports jackets in high shades that blend so harmoniously with the brilliant autumn landscape.

For example, a scarlet corduroy (or velveteen) coat with bright brass buttons would be perfect with a Scotch plaid kilt skirt that had a dash of red in its design.

Wide wale corduroy lends itself to many styles in the new short jacketed suits that Uncle Sam's regulations have decreed for us. Some of the skirts have bias-cut gores with the resultant chevron effect from setting contrasting biases together. The jackets, cut with the wales running vertically, have insets of the fabric with the wales running horizontally to accent seaming.

Most of the skirts are slightly flared but some are pencil slim and straight—in which case they are worn about one half inch longer.

The cotton corduroy narrow wale sports dresses are the simple classic type that girls find most practical and becoming. One style, of blonde beige, has a shirt-maker blouse, nicely squared shoulders, buttoned-down flaps on the pockets, sleeves cut slightly above the elbow, a belt of the material with a smart silver buckle to match the plain buttons and a swing-y skirt with widely spaced unpressed pleats.

A charming style for a date or Sunday night dress is a princess design of black, maroon or brown velveteen with a collar and front plastron of white waffle pique trimmed with heavy lace edging. The sleeves are elbow length and the accessories worn with it are cyclamen gloves, a small black felt bell-boy's cap with a flat decoration in cyclamen and white, worn behind the pompadour, black patent leather pumps with square bows on the toes and military heels, and a black patent bag.

Black velveteen is again being paired with brown, as it was last season—an especially smart color combination when the brown is fur. Also combined with black is spice red, shrimp pink.

Brown is harmonized with beige, gold, the bronze greens and aqua blues; green is shown with a new shade called Andes rose, and maroon seems to blend with the majority of colors—but is most enlivened by sapphire blue or lime green.

Underwear Suited To Work Clothes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Underwear for most must complement work clothes. Streamlined simplification is noticeable all along the line. Women are going to be pulling on the kind of underwear they didn't know could be thought up in the old easy days. Women at work in most cases still choose the type of underwear they will adopt, but in some industrial plants, the underwear is prescribed with the type of clothes. General requirements are comfort, practicability, and smoothness, not forgetting the necessity for easy washing.

For that smooth look under slacks, cuffed pantie legs and side closing are practical in a one-piece rayon jersey garment. "Briefs" which come as part of a bandeau model in a variety of fabrics have a crotch closing where buttons are used. This eliminates metal.

Underwear for the Waves and Waacs, in blue and khaki rayons and glovesilk mixtures, are available for the rest of the feminine world if they have a mind to wear them. Or perhaps to give as acceptable gifts to the girls in the Service. The lovely, soft gray blue of the Waves' slips and panties, their regulation length, their perfectly and simply tailored lines, make them attractive for anybody who likes nice things in underwear.

A blouse and pantie combination is a good-looking choice for the woman who has trouble with her shirt tails wher she wears slacks. It consists of a simply cut tailored blouse with notched collar and slightly tucked at the waist. The blouse is attached to, or is part of, a flaring and fairly long pantie. Pearl buttons are used on this white cotton combination, and no tails irk the busy woman who adopts this smooth, easy-to-wear under-garment.

When a worker needs a little extra warmth, snug-fitting vest and pantie combinations, or separates, in a cotton and rayon knit, or rayon and wool content, are practical. These panties are longer for added warmth.

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The Christian Science Monitor

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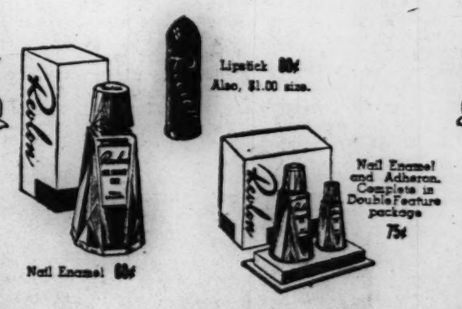


New Space-Saving Furniture For Wartime Homemakers

By Irwin Spear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One notable effect of the war on most of us is a greater concern for the practical and of necessity a keener regard for economy. Evidence of this is the trend for smaller homes and consequent increased interest in space-saving.

People are moving oftener today, too, and do not want to be encumbered with the bulky and pretentious furnishings of former, more stable years. The woman whose husband is in the service of his country, whether in uniform or as a civilian, may have to pull up stakes and find new quarters almost overnight. For her, and especially for the army wife whose baggage poundage is limited by a definite regulation, one enterprising department store has worked out, in conjunction with a manufacturer, what they call a "Cross Country Convertible" set. It consists of a chest of drawers and its container, the latter converting into four more pieces of furniture.

The chest, which is 36 inches wide with five drawers, is well-proportioned and attractive. The container, when the chest is removed, has loose shelves which you take out and replace horizontally, making it a combination bookcase and writing desk. The reverse side holds tops of two knocked-down end tables and a coffee table, the legs for which are packed in a drawer of the chest. All pieces can be de-mounted as easily as they are set up.

In the original set, the chest was mahogany. Now it is available also in a pale rose enamel finish that is laquered and waxed by hand. The container in this case is in a light green enamel that blends harmoniously with the rose.

This ingenious, down-to-date space-saver will no doubt have an immediate appeal for the one-room apartment budgeteer, the trailerites, the girl or boy at college, and the war-housing tenant, as for Mrs. Second Lieutenant for whom it was primarily devised.

Where the living room must also serve as dining room, a drop-leaf table offers an admirable space-saving solution—unless you happen to have one of those contraptions, something like an in-a-door bed, that folds into the wall when not in use. A moderate size Duncan Phyfe style seems to be most popular. You can drop both leaves making it practically a console or keep one or both extended depending on the amount of space you have. There is also an extension model in which extra leaves can be fitted to accommodate as many as 10 persons. With your Duncan Phyfe table you will want four of those trim little Duncan Phyfe chairs which can be distributed around when not set at the table for meals. One can be used at a desk, one as a "pull up," another in the bedroom. Or if you have an entrance hall, a pair can be placed one on either side of a console. They are light, manageable, and easily assembled into a group around the outspread table.

More Space-Savers

For some reason we do not see many gate-leg tables in the shops today. Yet a drop-leaf gate-leg, sturdy, compact, adaptable, has much to recommend it where space is limited. Windsor or Hitchcock chairs go equally well with it and the Dutch Colonial ladderbacks are contemporaneously correct.

Have you ever considered how much space can be saved by utilizing the backs of doors? A fixture with an extension arm on closet doors will carry a surprising amount of clothing. On the lower part of the same door a shoe rack can be attached which will keep the closet floor free from an untidy clutter of mixed pairs. Hanging shelves on door backs take care of an overflow of books or odds and ends. Indeed, hanging shelves are a prize space-saving trick wherever you put them.

Every home, even where space-saving is not imperative, will enjoy the convenience of various types of folding tables. There is a novel tip table just out, that you can open and fold with one hand. When not in use for snacking, or as a writing table, the top tips to make an attractive fire screen.

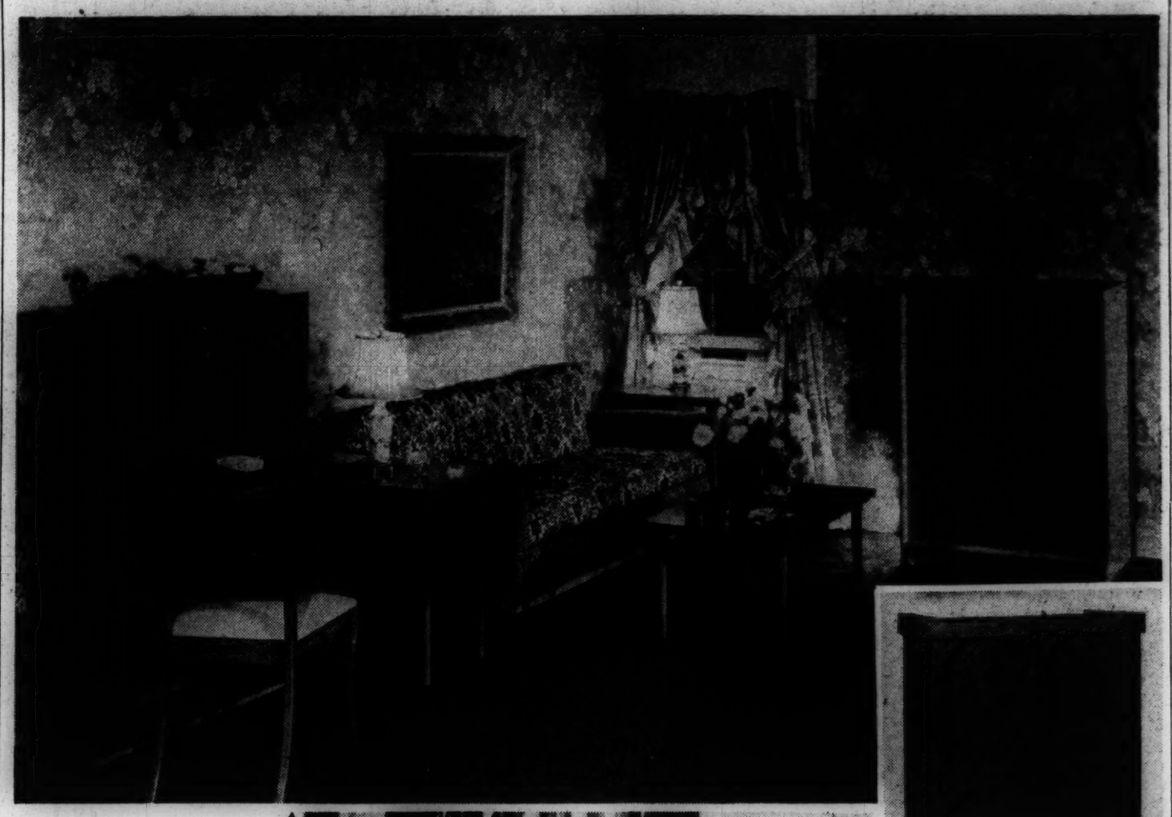
One of the neatest recent space-savers is a four-in-one chair. The four chairs are slightly graduated in size so that they can be telescoped. You lift one off the others in the manner of a Russian toy we used to see a generation ago. The modern frame is of light, strong plywood. If desired, the four can be placed side by side to make a sofa or paired to become two settees or love seats. This is functionalism and space-saving to the nth degree. It is the nest table idea applied to chairs with the advantage that you may not only break your original unit into four but consolidate the four into an extended one.

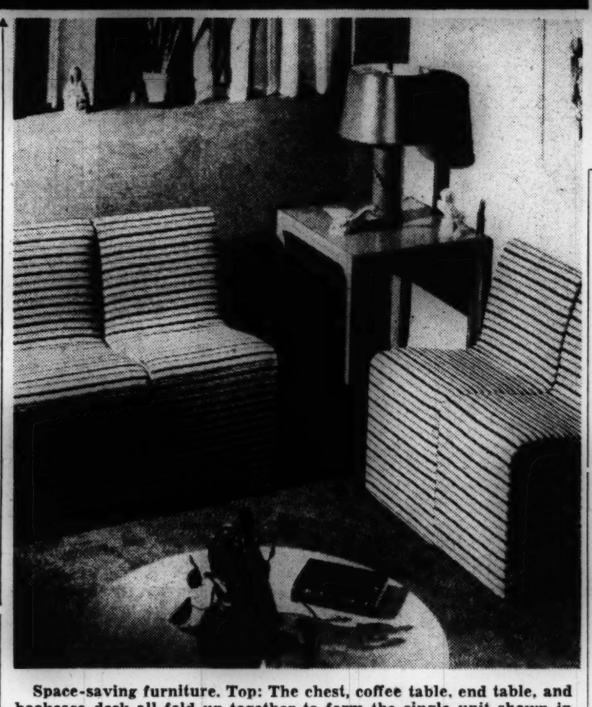
Since the days of the old, bulky, and cumbersome folding beds how many clever ideas have been evolved in sofa beds! Now you can simply let down the back of what appears to be a trim divan and presto! you have a luxurious double bed. Or touch a lever and your ostensible sofa instantly transforms itself into twin beds. What a boon for the one-room apartment dweller!

Chest Proves Useful

Even the plebian cedar chest can do duty as a seat where chair space is at a premium and there is also a low model that rolls under the bed. The lowboy chest with top that opens for storage of furs, woolens, or what have you, also serves as hall or living-room console or small buffet.

Many furniture stores and departments, alive to the rising demand for much-in-little, are displaying model small homes and apartments that offer interesting methods of space-saving. Not all will be applicable to one's own needs but others will at least furnish ideas adaptable to individual cases. At any rate there is always inspiration in observing how problems germane to our own are being solved, and an inspection of these model interiors will usually send us home with plans for changes that prove "all to the good."





Space-saving furniture. Top: The chest, coffee table, end table, and bookcase-desk all fold up together to form the single unit shown in the inset. A Drexel set called "Cross Country Convertible." Lower These four chairs are so graduated in size that they may be stacked one upon another like a nest of tables. Josselyns, Boston.

Jewelry Strikes Patriotic Note

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The darker the times, the brighter the sparkle of jewels.

Because today's fashions are definitely war fashions, jewelry takes on greater significance. Fashion jewelry is keyed to the times, and it reflects present day events by a strong tendency toward featuring patriotic emblems.

Americans have always been frankly partial to the American eagle, magnificent in its feathered strength and freedom. Today they bring him right into their everyday life—through fashion jewelry They want him constantly in evidence, and wear him boldly on their coat lapels. You will find him reproduced with wings spread—symbol of protection and strength—in silver, in gold, in jewels and enamel; in ceramics, in plastics, and in the clear fragile beauty of lucite. He flashes through the scene in bold outlines and in minute forms, and often as not he clutches Old Glory in his rugged talons. The American eagle is the bird of the hour.

Many shops are devoting entire sections to patriotic jewelry. Flags—all correctly starred and striped—come in a wide range of sizes and materials. V's for Victory are revived with new insistance, jeweled and enameled, and etched, with earrings to match. You will see amazing little lockets—attached to patriotic silver enameled pins bearing the motto, "Sweetheart in Service," or "Husband in Service," or "Son in Service." The crystal comes apart and you can insert minute photos which are magnified for your pleasure.

Identity jewelry plays an important role in this season's fashions. Identity bracelets are reacning a new high in popularity, particularly in sterling silver, suitable for engraving. You will see rings, lockets, fobs, pins, and many other forms of personalized jewelry with the treasured, "from me to you" aspect. One fashionable woman wears the identification tag her husband wore on his inspection of the Maginot Line—pure sentiment, but sentiment twines itself about many forgotten things, these days.

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Old Towels Put To New Use

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A discarded bath towel in your hands, provided they are capable, inventive hands—is worth two in the rag bag any day. There are any number of things that can be done with these soft and fluffy towels, because they usually wear out in spots, leaving plenty of good material.

If the cloth has just begun to wear at the selvages or in the middle, you can cut two small hand towels that will give months of service. Another idea is to cut out two pieces that are shaped an inch larger all around than the sweeping end of your broom. Then stitch these pieces together on your sewing machine, leaving a placket open on one side. Fasten this neatly with snaps or a string tie, and you will have a removable and washable cover to fasten on your broom whenever you undertake "high dusting." It can also be used inside out before laundering, thereby giving double service.

But suppose there are only small pieces of sound material left in your old bath towels. You can fashion these into bath mits that the children will delight to use when they take a bath. Or into face cloths with neatly stitched edges. Or, again, into thick and supple pot holders to protect your hands when cooking. The small pieces left over can be saved to repair other towels when they begin to wear thin.

And finally, a satisfactory polisher for waxed floors can be devised by wrapping and pinning securely an old towel around a brick or a flat iron.

S. S. P.

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Tuesday Nights—See radio page

If You Like to Sew but Need Some New Ideas, Visit a Museum

By Aline Bernstein

Vice-President of The Museum of Costume Art

New York

Have you ever tried to make yourself a dress? Why not? There is no magic to it, and it is a lot of fun if you do not let it get you down.

Times are changing, and the changes are coming faster and faster. For some of us who are not actively working in the war, there is a new allotment of time. Sewing is a useful and a creative way to fill up that new time we have on our hands.

American Miracle

American women have been spoiled. Women's clothing has been almost too easy to come by, even within the smallest of incomes. Dresses of superb cut, pretty colors, and attractive material are to be found in all the shops, both small and large, throughout the United States. But there is something else, something we have all missed, a more individual and subtle delight to be had from dress.

Why not buy yourself a piece of material, the color you have always longed for in your heart; buy needles and colored thread (I presume you own a thimble) and one of the wonderful paper patterns on sale at almost every department store. The patterns are skillfully cut, and have instructions for such changes in measurements as will be necessary for a good fit.

For centuries people made their own clothes; not only women, who spun and wove and embroidered and sewed, but men as well. Some of the most magnificient costumes in the collections of the Museum of Costume Art were made by men, in the long winter hours when they were not working in the fields; and some of the most exquisite examples we have were made by peasants who could neither read nor write.

Golden Thread of Originality

In the collections also are costumes other than folk costumes, the more sophisticated clothes of towns and cities and courts. Running through all this wealth of material is the golden thread of originality, of personal taste. It is there even where fashion was almost slavishly followed. There are never two pieces of embroidery exactly alike, and the variety of cut and trimming is astounding. Here is a wealth of ideas for the woman who would like to make something lovely for herself to wear. It is not necessary to copy a garment. That would be practically impossible; but beautiful little finishes, cordings and buttons, buckles and trimmings, lovely and surprising combinations of color and fabric; new ways to cut necklines and belts are found.

One of the most exciting things you can do for yourself, if you are willing to make some of your own clothes, is to use a range of color that will be personal. It is practical, too; and it is a way in which any woman can make herself more attractive. I do not mean that your clothes should look as though they were all put into the same dye pot, far from it, but they should have a range and a combination that will enhance the color of your eyes and hair, and give your appearance a certain character.

The Exhibition Gallery of the Museum of Costume Art is usually teeming with ideas for those who would see and be inspired by the details and the beauty of clothing. The Gallery is free, and all who will may come to admire, stay to sketch and adapt for their own uses.

Notables like Clarepotter, Sophie Gimbel, Sally Victor, Nettie Rosenstein, Mr. John of John-Frederics, often delve into the colorful treasures of the study storage when they are searching for a new line of thought which they can, with their superb art, translate into today's fashions for today's women. Their full membership entitles them to the unrestricted use of this storage with its more than 5,000 articles of dress from so many countries and types of people, and they use it to the full.

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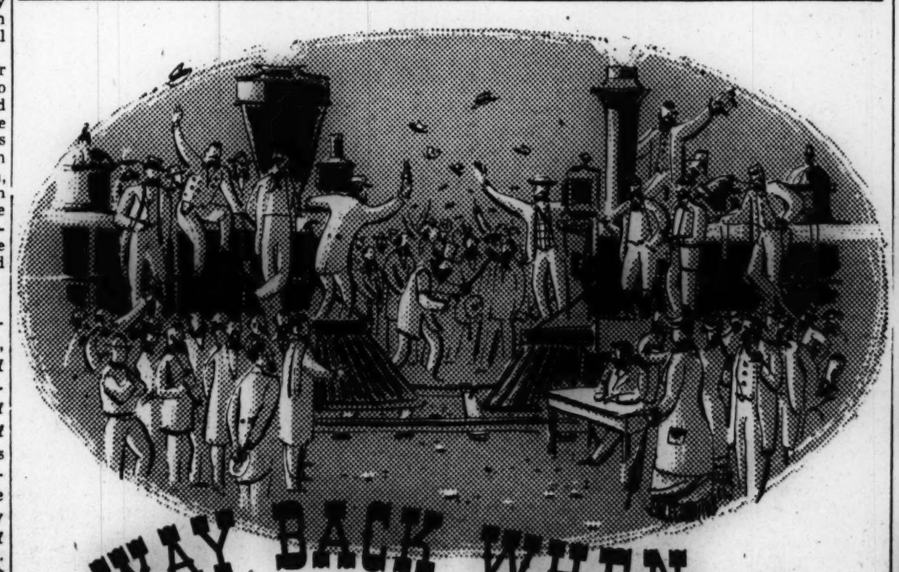

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Boston Pro Hockey Club Plans to Play Four Games at Garden for Charity

Bruins Have Trouble Giving Away $75,000

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is not very often that $75,000 goes begging, but we can offer you the story of that tidy little sum which today was going around looking for a taker.

The Boston Bruins are the ones with the $75,000 in their hands—well, they have guaranteed to have it in their hands by the time the hockey season closes next March—and the management would like a worthy charity to be the recipient. The Army and Navy Relief Societies have already turned it down, but there was a possibility that before the day was over the Red Cross would have said, "Thank you."

In accordance with the best of professional hockey traditions, which have made even the simplest of operations seem like a Rube Goldberg invention, the Bruins have sent out word that they want to donate the not inconsiderable sum of $75,000 to charity. They first thought of Army and Navy Relief, which would have been a natural, but it seems that recent directives from Washington have made that plan impossible.

Ross' Dilemma

Last night at a meeting at the Bruins' office at 20 Kilby Street, Manager Art Ross told of his dilemma. And if you don't think that it is hard to give away $75,000, just listen to his story.

If the Bruins make an outright gift of the money to either Army or Navy Relief, the Bruins still would have a tax to pay on that money, in the amount of $40,000. Right away the gift idea is out of the question. Next, the Bruins could be made the agents of Army and Navy Relief, with the result that the gift could be made with no tax resulting. But—the recent directives rule that procedure out.

Another Beneficiary

So, the Bruins had to look for another beneficiary, and the Red Cross was the logical choice. Yet approval must be had from headquarters in Washington, with permission for the Bruins to act as their agents, or else the tax question again rears its ugly head.

It must not be assumed that Army or Navy Relief did not want this money. The directives from Washington which made the offer impossible to accept were a direct outgrowth of several recent sports ventures in which official indignation was aroused.

Would Prove Useful

That the Army and Navy Relief Societies prefer not to get into any more messes is understandable, yet at the same time it is too bad that they are now unable to accept a sum of money which undoubtedly would prove useful.

The Bruins, according to Manager Ross, plan to give the proceeds from four games at Boston Garden to charity. The games are the one against New York Rangers Nov. 14, the one against Montreal Canadiens Dec. 12, the one against Chicago Black Hawks Jan. 10, and the one against Toronto Feb. 9. The Boston Garden, again through the generosity of Manager Walter Brown, is scheduled to donate its rental, sale of programs, and all other incidental expenses, excluding taxes. This would insure a gate per game of approximately $20,000, standing room included, and would easily raise the total of $75,000.

Operate in Red

A gift in this amount, incidentally, would probably mean that the Bruins will operate in the red for the season, a result Manager Ross has foreseen but one which he deems incidental to the war effort. It would also mean that the Bruins would have to effect curtailments all along the line, even to the amount of salary paid the players.

Just for the record, the Bruins grossed approximately $393,000 last season. After their operating expenses were deducted and their taxes of $7,100 were paid, they had just $9,100 left as a net profit. Their $75,000 gift would raise hob with this profit, even though all of their other 21 home games were sellouts, as they won't be.

Practice Tomorrow

The problem is now in the lap of the Red Cross. Ross hopes they will come to a decision soon, for the Bruins are scheduled to open practice at the Montreal Forum tomorrow. As a matter of fact Trainer Win Green and his assistant, Hammy Moore, left Boston yesterday to get ready, with Ross and Defenseman Johnny Crawford, who lives in Auburndale, due to follow on the train tonight.

That the Bruins are willing to go all out for relief can be seen in another offer, announced by Ross last night, to play against Canadiens in Los Angeles for the Southern California War Relief Board. Originally the R. C. A. F. Flyers, Allan Cup champions, and the Canadian Army All-Star team were to play in California in a series of three games, but for some reason the service-team proposition fell through. The offer of Ross of the Bruins, along with that of Tommy Gorman of Canadiens, proves that the hockey magnates are not talking idle words. To play these games would mean that the Bruins would have to leave by plane from Montreal Saturday, and fly back, with the loss of time in training being irreplaceable. Both teams are awaiting an answer to their offer.

Overeager Guard Dashes Into Game And Cinches Post

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 14 (AP)—Overeagerness during the excitement of a game won the job as regular left guard for Alex Kapter on the Northwestern University football team.

Midway in the Kansas State game a year ago, Coach Lynn Waldorf said he looked down the bench and said:

"Start warming up, Alex."

The eager Waukegan, Ill., sophomore misunderstood, rushed out on the field, reported to the referee and took his place in the line-up.

On the first play, Kapter broke through the Kansas State line and tossed the ball carrier for a 10-yard loss.

Kapter has been a fixture at left guard since.

Experts Now In Doubt On Stadium Game

So-called experts are somewhat baffled as to what to expect in the Stadium Saturday when Dartmouth and Harvard meet. The Big Green surprised one and all in its season opener against Holy Cross with a great line, and last week the line was pounded by Colgate.

In the first two games, against much stronger opponents, Harvard's line did right well, but William & Mary penetrated it with authority and was halted more often by its own penalties.

Saturday Dartmouth plans to bolster its line with two new guards, Steve Holmes and Freshman Carl McKinnon. Whether these two are threats to awaken Roger Antaya and Maurice Dampier, regular starters, or not remains to be seen.

Fisher Problem

Harvard's line has been at its best only when lean and rangy Jack Fisher has been operating at center. If he is unable to play Saturday, the problem of replacement is not too certain, with Dick Andersen, 160 pounds, and Art Lawson from the jayvees the most likely men at the moment.

According to reports, the Dartmouth pass defense has not been too stabile, but to offset that Harvard's best passer, Jackie Comerford, may not play. The other uncertainty is in the Harvard line, where Sid Smith, guard, who has played more than 40 minutes each game, may be out.

Offensive Game

If, however, despite present indications, the Harvard passing game should click against the Big Green, and those Dartmouth backs romp around and through that Harvard line, there are prospects of an offensive game replete with thrills instead of the drab, defensive contest customary to Harvard.

Fortunately, there are no reports that say the Dartmouth backs will not play. Whether there will be a new arrangement regarding starters or not, Johnny Burroughs, Art Carey, Meryll Frost, Capt. Bud Kast, Ray Wolfe, and Tom Douglas will see action, and there are those who say, apart from the service teams, there is no better collection of backs in the East.

Two Good Games

A good dry day may make this Harvard-Dartmouth game one of the best college attractions in the East, although the best straight-away football probably will take place at Fenway Park, where the North Carolina Pre-Flight Cadets tangle with Boston College.

If these two games fail to draw sizable attendances, the local college football season will be a dismal failure financially. Northeastern is not looking for much of a crowd at Brookline for its game with Bates, but if the Tufts-Boston University game were being played nearer town than Weston there would be many more planning to see it.

Eastern League to Operate

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—By combining the strongest forces of New York's Metropolitan Amateur loop with the survivors of last year's circuit, the Eastern Amateur Hockey League again will operate for the 1942-43 season, League President Tom Lockhart said yesterday.

Four of last year's clubs have withdrawn from the Eastern League. In addition to River Vale, N. J., and Johnstown, Pa., which dropped out some time ago, the Baltimore Orioles and Washington Eagles were granted permission at a league meeting last Sunday to suspend operations for a year because of transportation and player problems.

Moved to Philadelphia

Atlantic City, which lost its home rink when the Army took over the Convention Hall there, has shifted its operations to Philadelphia. The club will be known as the Philadelphia Falcons and Peter Tyrrell, who ran Philadelphia's American League pro team last year, will serve as business manager. Redvers McKenzie again will coach the club.

Other clubs in the circuit will be the New York Rovers and Boston Olympics, both members last year; the Curtis Bay Cutters, representing the United States Coast Guard; the Manhattan Arrows, Jamaica Hawks, and Sands Point Tigers, former Metropolitan League teams, and the Arma Torpedoes, sponsored by a Brooklyn manufacturing concern. The Coast Guard will play its home games in Baltimore.

Open October 31

The season will open at Philadelphia Oct. 31, Boston Nov. 13, and New York Nov. 14. It will close March 14. The schedule calls for Boston, the Rovers, Philadelphia, and the Coast Guard to play six-game home-and-home series and for the former Met League clubs and the Arma team to engage in similar series. Each, in turn, will play the members of the other group twice at home and twice away.

Although there will be fewer Canadian players this season, Lockhart said that he expected to secure enough players for the five New York entries from the old Met League squads. "The league will be comprised of almost 75 per cent American-born or naturalized players," he said.

Geisel Retires

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14 (AP)—Harry Geisel of Indianapolis, an American League umpire for 16 years, announced his retirement last night "to aid in the war effort and make permanent business connections" here.

Pro Gridder Leaves

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14 (AP)—Barney McGarry, veteran guard, has played his last football game with the Cleveland Rams for the war's duration. The former University of Utah Star has left for Salt Lake City to be inducted into the Army.

More Green for the Ocean

Official U. S. Navy Photo

'Swede' Oberlander Joins the Navy

Dr. Andrew J. Oberlander, right, known in All-America football annals as "Swede" Oberlander, star of Dartmouth's 1925 championship team, is shown being greeted by Capt. C. H. J. Keppler, U. S. N., Director of Naval Officer Procurement in the First Naval District. He had a reunion with two other former Dartmouth stars, Lieut. (jg) Charles L. Sullivan, who was left end of the 1930 eleven (left), and Lieut. Myles J. Lane, halfback, who caught many of the famous Oberlander forward passes.

Tex Hughson and Cooper Leading on Point System

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Robert J. Brennan is back to tell who were the best pitchers in the major leagues the past season, and just to avoid unnecessary suspense it can be said right now that his choices for the top slots are Tex Hughson of the Red Sox in the American League and Mort Cooper of the Cardinals in the National.

Brennan is a transplanted Iowan who as a hobby keeps a day-by-day record of mound performances throughout the season, and arrives at his conclusions through a revised Stanley-Dean system, whatever that is.

Anyway, pitchers are rated on a point system. For instance, a pitcher defeating a team that is in first place on that particular day receives 14 points, and so on down until he gets only seven points for beating a last-place club.

Deducted for Defeat

On the other hand, points are deducted for each defeat, with the weaker team a pitcher loses to, the more points he loses. Only the points a pitcher gets for beating first and last-place clubs are set figures. The other points are figured on the basis of a direct proportion to the number of percentage points that a team was behind the first-place club on that particular day.

Now that that is perfectly clear, we hope, we'll delve into Mr. Brennan's figures, which show Hughson, with a record of 22 wins and seven defeats, topping the junior circuit with 188.22 points, and Cooper's identical won and lost record bringing him 163.11 points.

Other Leaders

Other leaders in the American League, in order, were: Ernie Bonham, Yankees, 144.69; Spud Chandler, Yankees, 96.03; Hank Borowy, Yankees, 87.91; Ted Lyons, White Sox, 71.08; Atley Donald, Yankees, 69.10; John Niggeling, Browns, 61.12; Jim Bagby, Cleveland, 56.91; Mace Brown, Red Sox, 56.12, and Virgil Trucks, Detroit, 55.00.

Behind Cooper in the National were: Johnny Beazley, Cards, 151.11; Whit Wyatt, Dodgers, 131.15; Larry French, Dodgers, 115.14; Curt Davis, Dodgers, 86.28; Bill Lohrman, Giants, 81.16; Cliff Melton, Giants, 71.31; Howard Krist, Cards, 69.53; Max Lanier, Cards, 67.46, and Johnny Vander Meer, Reds, 61.86.

Dropped Far Down

Elmer Riddle of the Reds, who led the National League a year ago, dropped far down on the list with minus 50.55 points. Thornton Lee, American League tops in 1941, was troubled with a sore arm and pitched less than 10 games, so is not rated. Bob Feller, second in his league last year and leader in 1940, was in the service this year, and Johnny Rigney, outstanding White Sox pitcher, also was not eligible for honors this year for the same reason.

Ed Smith, the White Sox pitcher, gets the doubtful honor of the lowest rating in his league, his seven wins and 20 defeats giving him the impressive negative point total of minus 126.08. Frank Hoerst of the Phils took that backhanded honor in the National with minus 124.44 points.

Dodgers-Yankees

Brooklyn Dodger and New York Yankees chuckers rate among the leaders despite the handicap of playing on too successful clubs. Both the Dodgers and Yankees hogged first place in their respective leagues most of the season, with the result their pitchers could not receive the maximum number of points for their victories.

No team in either league was able to duplicate the 1941 showing of the Yankees, when every New York chucker was on the positive side of the ledger. Marvin Breuer and Johnny Murphy represented the Yanks among the minus quantities this year.

Coach Bible Tells About Grid Upsets

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 14 (AP)—Coach D. X. Bible, who doesn't believe there is such a thing as a football upset, lays all these reversals this year to the fact that the players have too many things on their thoughts.

Bible, veteran University of Texas coach, once said:

"There is no football upset. Teams expected to win are beaten because they are not ready mentally or because something happens to disturb them in some other way."

Three Reasons

So, when the major teams like Minnesota and Texas go down you can attach one of these three things to the upsets this season:

"The boys this year have many things on their minds. It's pretty hard to concentrate on football when there are things going on around you like we have now and you can't blame the boys for slipping sometimes.

"Secondly, many colleges already have sent gridiron stars to the armed forces and into war industries, sometimes making for erratic performances by squads replete with comparatively inexperienced players.

Travel Conditions

"Thirdly, travel conditions are not always conducive to winning. Where teams once chose their own transportation schedules, worked out between trains at wayside points and arrived on time, they now travel by any means at hand and make the best of it."

Bible commented that there is no substitute for experience so far as football goes and enthusiasm will push a team uphill but experience will make the going easier.

Williams, Pesky Called Nov. 15

Ted Williams, the American League's triple batting crown winner, and his teammate, Johnny Pesky, of the Boston Red Sox, will begin their training as Naval aviators at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., Nov. 15, according to announcement from the Naval Flight Board headquarters here.

The two Boston stars, along with a group which will include First-Baseman Buddy Gremp and Pitcher John Sain of the Boston Braves, and Catcher Paul Kluck of the Red Sox's Louisville farm team, will spend two months at ground school at Amherst before transferring about Jan. 15 to Chapel Hill, N. C. After Chapel Hill they will go to advanced bases such as Pensacola or Jacksonville, Fla., or Corpus Christi, Texas.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Minnesota ranked as nation's No. 1 collegiate football team in season's first Associated Press poll.

Three Years Ago

Pitt knocked Duke from undefeated grid ranks, 14-13, and Notre Dame did same to S. M. U., 20-19.

Five Years Ago

Pie Traynor re-engaged to manage Pittsburgh Pirates for 1938; Bucs bought Johnny Rizzo.

Sports Roundup Jottings

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Ever stop to think how hard a sports promoter has to work to get you to buy a ticket for his games? . . . We never had thought much about it, either, until Al Sutphin, the big ink and ice man from Cleveland, started telling the other night how he got such crowds to watch his hockey club. . . . Things like providing a winning team, bringing in new men every season and spending plenty of cash for advertising, are just the starters. . . . "I see to it that there's a hockey game every Saturday night, with no exceptions," Sutphin explains. "The fans always know what to expect. Our club spends $9,000 a year more on travel than the others just to get those Saturdays. . . . I'll even move a circus out overnight for a game." . . . Then there's the little matter of arranging special nights for clubs and industrial organizations, and after-dinner speaking. . . . Al is the orator, but he has a special promotion staff to follow up his talks. . . . "There are about 150 clubs in Cleveland and I've probably spoken before all of them," he says.

* * *

Another angle Sutphin pointed out is that Cleveland's boxing revival began when the promoters shifted their shows into his arena from the public auditorium, which holds more people but isn't strictly a sports hall. . . . "We had the sports crowds coming in and we told them about the fights. . . . Larry Atkins is a good matchmaker, so they just caught on," is Sutphin's version. . . . "After all, you couldn't expect an opera to advertise a fight."

* * *

If the Governor of North Carolina stops to chat with the Governor of South Carolina these days, they're probably arguing whether North Carolina's Chan Highsmith is a better center than South Carolina's Louis Sossamon . . . Ralph LaPointe of Vermont, one of the East's football scoring leaders, is a product of six-man football and never played the regulation game until last year.

* * *

Final report on the World Series by Sergt. Junior Spry, Fort George Meade (Md.) Post: "The Cardinals won the 1942 World Series. If you don't know the rest of the story by now, you're not a baseball fan and wouldn't be interested anyway. If you do know all the thrilling details, we won't make you read them over again. The Yankees lost."

* * *

After Lieut. Kenneth Ormiston, former Pitt player who coaches the Colorado Springs Air Base football team, suggested canceling last week's game with the Wichita Aerial Commandos, he gave this explanation why his boys deserved a rest: because equipment arrived late, his squad couldn't scrimmage until a week before the opening game; it was a couple of weeks later before they could get showers after their drills without going clear down town; out of his original squad of 42, 14 were lost by transfers within two weeks, and eight of them were incapacitated after the first two contests. . . . When the Navy shipped Sam Snead to San Diego, Calif., he could hardly wait to play on the Rancho Santa Fe Golf Course. He got his chance when another navy golfer, Lou Jennings, challenged him. Sam shot a nifty 70, but Jennings came through with a 68, his best round for the course.

Silly, Isn't It?

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—"Kinda silly, isn't it?"

That was Coach Paul E. Brown's reaction as 91 sports writers, participating in the year's first Associated Press football poll, voted Ohio State's Bucks the No. 1 college team in the land.

Tufts on B. U. Schedule After Seven-Year Lapse

After a grid absence of seven years, Tufts returns to the Boston University football schedule next Saturday afternoon at Weston, and this affair between the two neighboring schools has been set aside as "Homecoming Day" for the Terriers.

The game gives every indication of being another of the closely contested battles which have featured the clashes between B. U. and Tufts since their first meeting back in 1921. There have been 11 games in all, and the widest margin of victory ever achieved in any of these games was the 14-0 triumph turned in by the Jumbos back in 1929. Tufts has an edge over the Terriers, having won six, tied one, and lost four.

Interesting Feature

This series brings out an interesting feature, in that the Terriers have never downed Tufts at Nickerson Field. There have been three meetings there, and two have been won by the invaders, while the 1932 tilt wound up in a 9-9 tie.

The unimpressive start by the B. U. squad this fall is easily understandable. Coach Walt Holmer was faced with the tremendous task of building from the ground up when he took over. Not only did he lose many men by graduation, but several of the key veterans around whom he was intending to build his attack entered the armed services instead of returning to school.

Proceeded Slowly

Thus the new Terrier mentor found himself surrounded by a preponderance of green but willing freshmen. This freshmen group, incidentally, make up one of the finest assortment of first-year men that B. U. has ever had, and to rush these youngtsers along too rapidly would do them more harm than good. Realizing this, Coach Walt Holmer has proceeded slowly by teaching them fundamentals, acquainting them with his system of play and building confidence.

In the three games played the Terrior coach has had to use freshmen as regulars on two occasions and as first reserves in no less than eight different positions. Naturally, these youngsters have made mistakes which were to be expected. The smooth clicking offensive consistency which comes with experience and the knack of being in the right place at the right time on defense is still in the process of being developed.

Two Freshman Backs

Saturday Walt is starting two freshmen at the halfbacks. Roddy Hanlon of Winthrop and Bobby Hatch of Melrose are the newcomers getting the call. They will have the advantage of working with Bobby Carroll at quarterback and Pete Lamana at fullback, the Terriers' two only veteran lettermen in the backfield.

The line will be just about the same as the one which started the past two games. The only question mark is Johnny Boyjian, who hurt his elbow last Saturday, and if the senior tackle is not ready, Zarven "Zero" Alemian, a freshman, will take over. As for the remainder of the forward wall, Capt. Ray Whelan and Howie Mitchell will again be at the ends with Ed Rooney at one tackle. Dave Gold will be at center and he will be flanked by Dan McCarthy and George Kurs.

* * *

Boston University will be facing its fourth different offense in four weeks next Saturday—American International used the Notre Dame box, Syracuse a deep Minnesota single wing, Western Maryland depended on an unusual single wing with the quarterback under the center as in the "T" formation, and now Tufts using the "T" this fall, is the next foe.

* * *

Bob Bisset, Tufts captain, who is considered one of the best passers in these parts, figures to be the big Jumbo threat . . . Don't be surprised to see at least 10 Terrier freshmen in action during the game . . . Lew Manly, who came to Tufts as a graduate fellow with no intention of coaching, is now in his 13th year as the Jumbo head grid mentor.

* * *

The Alumni office will hold open house at the boat house after the game so the alumni can get together . . . Plans are being made for ceremonies which will feature an address by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, and include flag raising and other ceremonies.

Seattle Sixes Have Nucleus For Impressive Ice Circuit

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—Semi-professional hockey—wartime variety—seems due for a robust renaissance this winter in Seattle with an unusually strong City League due to begin play in mid-October.

The war has forced a number of professional teams to abandon play for the duration and from these the Seattle city circuit has gathered together a strong nucleus for an impressive semi-pro loop. Present plans indicate a three-team membership but Portland has also shown some interest in entering a club.

Big names already signed up by the several teams include Johnny Houbregs, Dave Gilhooly, Cam Proudlock, Gordie Teel, Glen Vickers, Dave Downie, Frank Daley, Hal Tabor, Les Whittles, and possibly Sonny Wakeford. The latter pair were made available when the Tulsa team discontinued play. Most of the other former pro-stars played at one time or another for the old Seattle Seahawks.

The veterans, added to amateur talent in and around Seattle, are expected to make the league one of the strongest semi-pro circuits ever seen in the Northwest. The three teams will represent the Lake Washington Shipyards, the Boeing Aircraft Company, and the local Boilermakers' Union. A large percentage of the talent is currently employed in Northwest defense plants.

Initial practice sessions indicated the veterans would not only add real class to the circuit but also would steady the Seattle amateurs moving up into faster competition. Entire proceeds of the season's opener are slated for the War Athletic Council's program of supplying athletic equipment for service men.

* * *

Washington State College supporters began sniffing championship roses as the result of last week end's competition in the Pacific Coast Conference gridiron circuit. Oregon State, defending titleholder, was given a thorough 30-7 drubbing by UCLA, leaving the Cougars far ahead of the pack.

OSC's defeat by UCLA was as convincing as the score would indicate. The Bruins rolled almost at will through the supposedly powerful Beaver line and the Orangemen in turn scored only as the result of a long pass. WSC meantime showed little mercy in trouncing Montana, 68-16, even with reserves playing a big part of the game.

Washington, after a disappointing show against USC, bounced back to humble Oregon, 15-7, in one of the Coast's oldest "traditionals." The Webfeet jumped to an early lead but hammering Husky backs finally wrecked the Duck defense.

Idaho scored its first touchdowns as well as its first victory of the year in defeating Eastern Washington College of Education, 28-7. Halfback Howard Manson sparked the Vandal triumph.

Montana lost more than a football game the week end of the WSC invasion, for Coach Jiggs Dahlberg was ordered to report for army duty Oct. 13th in Seattle. The Grizzly leader holds a first lieutenant's commission in the army.

Dahlberg was the third Montana coach to enter the army in two months. Doug Fessenden was called in August and a few weeks later Assistant Coach Harry Adams was summoned. Clyde Carpenter is the present assistant mentor and probably will move into the top spot as the school's Athletic Committee recently said play would continue as long as one coach and a squad were available.

* * *

New faces are due on the Seattle Rainier roster before next spring rolls around. Skipper Bill Skiff has been given a new contract to manage the club but the way was left open for the Seattle leader to accept a major league offer if one were to come.

Veteran Second-Sacker Al Niemiec will not be on hand next year as he has accepted a commission as an ensign in the Naval Air Corps. Coach Eddie Taylor hopes to get into navy physical education work while Pitchers Ed Carnett and Mike Budnick plan to enlist in some branch of the service.

Catcher Ed Kearse has been recalled by the New York Yankees and several of the younger players including Ned Stickle and Earl Torgerson may be summoned into the Army. Portland lost another pitcher when Veteran Syd Cohen announced he would enlist.

* * *

Briefs—Three returning veterans were on hand as fall crew turnouts began at the University of Washington. They were Charlie May, Dave Roderick and Carl Schroeder. —Five members of last year's jayvee crew also turned up.—A record breaking turnout of 132 freshmen greeted yearling Coach Bud Raney . . . A Coast Guard-Navy basketball league has opened play in Seattle . . . WSC's big Bob Kennedy is showing every game why he's due to mythical all star honors this fall . . . Ditto for Washington's Walt Harrison.

Lee Irwin

Seeks Officer Training

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Ted Lyons made application for the Marine Corps Officers' Training School yesterday and expects to be called as soon as the papers are certified in Washington.

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Films for Coming Week—Ballet Opens Tonight—Symphony Fund

Melodramas Of War Due On Thursday

"Desperate Journey," a new war melodrama, starring Errol Flynn and Ronald Reagan, heads the program at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. The story is concerned with and RAF bomber crew, forced down in Germany, who fight their way back to England. In the supporting cast are Alan Hale, Arthur Kennedy, Ronald Sinclair, Raymond Massey, Sig Rumann and Nancy Coleman. The film was directed by Raoul Walsh.

"Just Off Broadway," the companion feature, is another in the series of Michael Shayne detective films, with Lloyd Nolan and Marjorie Weaver in featured roles.

'Across the Pacific'

John Huston's newest melodrama, "Across the Pacific," will have its first showing in Boston at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday. The plot is concerned with efforts of Japanese agents to blow up the Panama Canal, and the manner in which the scheme is foiled. Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor head a cast which includes Sydney Greenstreet and Charles Halton.

The other feature at the two theaters will be "I Live on Danger," with Chester Morris and Jean Parker.

'The Forgotten Village'

John Steinbeck's picture, "The Forgotten Village," which comes Friday to the Fine Arts, tells the story of a family in a remote section of Mexico, and relates in particular the crises which arise when the forces of modern medicine come in contact with the ancient superstitions of witch-doctoring. Herbert Kline directed the production. Alexander Hackensmid was in charge of the photography. Burgess Meredith speaks the commentary. Hans Eisler provided accompanying music.

Third Week at Memorial

"Tales of Manhattan" will continue for a third week at the Keith Memorial. But beginning Thursday a new companion feature will be added. This will be "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," another in the series of "Mexican Spitfire" films.

Second Week at Loew's

"Panama Hattie," starring Red Skelton and Ann Sothern, will stay for a second week at the State and Orpheum. "The World at War," Government documentary on the rise of aggression during the decade preceding Pearl Harbor, also is scheduled for a second week at

At Keith Boston

"Here We Go Again," with Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy joining forces with Fibber McGee and Molly, will be on the screen at the RKO Boston beginning Friday. On the stage will be Jane Withers and Dick Stabile.

At South Station

The new March of Time issue on "The Fighting French" will head the program of short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday. Other items on the bill will include "Divide and Conquer," dealing with Fifth Columnists; "Information Please," with John Carradine as guest; "Training Polo Ponies in Argentina"; a miniature feature with Edmund Gwenn; "The U. S. Navy"; "Excursions in Science"; Popeye and color cartoons; Leon Errol comedy; and newsreels.

Lucia Chase in 'Bluebeard'
On Ballet Theater's opening bill at the Opera House tonight

'Yankee Doodle Dandy'

A second week is scheduled at the Esquire for "Yankee Doodle Dandy," Warners' musical film, based on the career of George M. Cohan, with James Cagney to play the part.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Are Husbands Necessary?" starring Ray Milland and Betty Field, and "One Thrilling Night," with John Beal and Wanda McKay.

On the Stage

New York

Harold Clurman will direct the Theater Guild's production of "The Russian People," which will go into rehearsal soon. Boris Aronson will probably do the scenery.

Alfred Bloomingdale who, by arrangement with Lee Shubert, will produce the new Irving Brecher-Manuel Seff comedy, "Sweet Charity," has announced Lucile Gleason, Philip Loeb, June Walker, and Harlan Briggs for the cast. Rehearsals have begun under the direction of Harry Wagstaff Gribble. The opening is set for the Shubert Theater, Boston, beginning Monday, Nov. 2. The engagement there will be for one week.

"The American Theater in Wartime," a series of six forums to be held at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, New York, will open with a lecture by Prof. H. L. W. Dana of Cambridge, on "The Russian Theater at War," on Oct. 19, 4 p. m., in the Auditorium of the New School. John Gassner, head of the play department of the Theater Guild, is chairman of the series, and will conduct discussions.

Repertory Opens Tonight

The New England Repertory Company will open its fifth autumn season tonight with a performance of the comedy, "Penny Wise," at the Playhouse in Joy Street.

Jerome Robbins as Petrouchka
He will appear tomorrow afternoon in Ballet Theater's production of the restaged Fokine ballet.

The Daily Dialer

Gaetano Merola, director general of the San Francisco Opera Company will conduct Puccini's "La Boheme" in "Great Moments in Music," Jean Tennyson, soprano, will be herad as Mimi; Jan Peerce, tenor, as Rudolpho; and Robert Weede, baritone, as Marcel, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Chief Petty Officer Rudy Vallee is guest on the Eddie Cantor program, radiocast from the Naval Air Training Station at Terminal Island, Calif., NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Jack Pearl, radio's "Baron Munchausen," begins his first air series in four years when he stars in a 45-minute "Carnival Show" as "Alias the Baron," MBS-WNAC, 9:15 p. m.

Sergeant William Sampson, glider pilot in the Army Air Corps, will be interviewed on the "Lone Ranger" program, telling something of his training and experiences in this branch of service, BLUE-WHDH, 7:30 p. m.

Thursday

The Army-Navy "E" Award will be given to the Chase Brass and Copper Company, Waterbury, Conn.; speakers are Donald Nelson, Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Maj-Gen. Hugh A. Drum, and Fulton Lewis, Jr.; Dorothy Maynor, soprano, is soloist, MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

Foto—Semo

Moment From 'Pas de Quatre'
Which Ballet Theater will present Friday evening

Plans and Prospects for the Screen

A new Paramount Victory short, "We Refuse to Die," was screened for the first time Monday afternoon at the Associated American Artists Galleries, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York, in connection with the unveiling of a statue by Jo Davidson, depicting the destruction of the Czech town of Lidice and massacre of its people by the Nazis. The film, which features Barry Sullivan and Ellen Drew, is a dramatization of the martyrdom of the Lidice village.

Sol Lesser, who is completing preparations to film "Stage Door Canteen," has arrived in New York from Hollywood. While in the East, Mr. Lesser will continue his search for a newcomer to play the role of Eileen, the Canteen Girl in the film story. Mr. Lesser will also complete plans for the filming of special scenes in and around New York. The picture will feature a long list of theatrical and screen celebrities and several name bands. The production will be directed by Frank Borzage for release by United Artists.

Bob Hope has returned to Hollywood from a 16,000-mile tour of the Aleutian and Alaskan Army bases. In the month he was away, he visited one hundred camps, entertaining audiences of soldiers varying from thousands in some locations to a few score in others. After his return from the far north, he gave shows at nearly all of the Army Bases in the state of Washington.

The worst experience of the trip came when his army transport took off from Nome with a clear weather report and encountered a hailstorm. Twenty minutes after leaving the field, one radio went out and the pilot lost the beam. Flying only by maps and compass amid mountain peaks invisible in the storm, the pilot ordered his passengers to put on parachutes and life belts. After some hours in the air, the pilot managed to return to the field. Powerful searchlights enabled him to land. Mr. Hope was accompanied by Frances Langford, Jerry Colonna, and Antony Romano, accordionist.

Edward Everett Horton and S. Z. Sakall will be seen as a stage director and producer respectively in "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Warner musical, to be produced by Mark Hellinger. The picture is announced for immediate production at the company's Burbank studio.

Cecil B. DeMille has relieved Alan LeMay and Charles Bennett of their writing assignment on the script of "Rurales" and put them to work on the screen play of "The Story of Dr. Wassell." Arturo de Cordova will be given the starring role in "Rurales," a historical drama of Mexico.

"Der Führer's Face" will be the title of the Walt Disney short to be released next month by RKO Radio. Originally called "In Nutziland," the title change is prompted by the success of Spike Jones' recording of "Der Führer's Face" in this Donald Duck short.

$42,000 Given To Cut Deficit Of Orchestra

Forty-two thousand dollars has now been made available toward meeting the anticipated deficit in the operation of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to the end of the present season. This more than wipes out the deficit of $38,000 from last season.

These figures were given the Friends of the Orchestra by Jerome D. Green, president of the Trustees of the Orchestra, at a meeting in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Green also said that in the last week 670 contributions have been received, totaling $22,000; that there are 32 new contributors; that 335 previously enrolled Friends have increased their subscriptions, that 120 of these have doubled their gifts, 80 have more than doubled them, and one has increased his subscription 10 times.

The meeting authorized appointment of a committee to find means of raising funds.

A short program was played by the orchestra under Dr. Koussevitzky's direction.

An exhibition of paintings from the collection of Alvan T. Fuller was on view in the hall. Artists represented included Van Dyck, Romney, Turner, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Rembrandt, and Hoppner.

Ballet Opens Tonight

Ballet Theater opens its four-day engagement tonight at the Boston Opera House. The opening program consists of "Swan Lake," "Bluebeard," and "Pillar of Fire." The last-named, a new work by Antony Tudor, will be presented for the first time in Boston. Performances continue through Saturday evening, with matinees tomorrow and Saturday.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Priorities of 1942," presented by Clifford C. Fischer. Featuring Lou Holtz and Willie Howard. Matinee Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. Evening performances 8:30.

Plymouth—"The Damask Cheek," by John Van Druten and Loyd Morris. Starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. Featuring Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Mr. Sycamore," by Ketti Frings. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Lillian Gish, Stuart Erwin, Claiborne Foster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Trial by Jury," and "H. M. S. Pinefore," presented by the Boston Comic Opera Company. Matinee Wednesday at 2:30. Evening performances 8:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—"Swan Lake," "Pillar of Fire," "Bluebeard," presented by the Ballet Theater. 8:30. Matinee Thursday at 3; matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse—"Penny Wise," by Jean Ferguson Black. Presented by the New England Repertory. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:10. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:35.

Exeter—"The Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce, Richard Travis. 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari, Don Ameche. 3:35, 6:35, 9:30.

Esquire—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1:15, 3:50, 6:28, 9:05. Selected short subjects.

Fenway—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"What Price Innocence," Betty Grable, Jean Parker. 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 9:55. "Blind Date," Ann Sothern. 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 10 a. m., 1:35, 5:05, 8:35. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45.

Kenmore—"Proud Valley," Paul Robeson. 1, 4, 7, 10. "My Favorite Wife," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant. 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowell. 10:25 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop, Richard Travis. 12:05, 3, 5:43, 8:30.

Modern—"The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—"Something to Sing About," 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:55. "Baby Face Morgan," 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

Old South Newsreel—"March of Time," "Kaltenborn and McCrary." "Many Tanks (Popeye) Cartoons," latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:15, 7:55, 10:35. "The World at War," 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:20.

Paramount—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

RKO-Boston — "Footlight Parade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, John Payne. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:35, 10:15. Stage Show. 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Scollay — "The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeline Carroll. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"About Face," William Tracy. "Information Please," "Radio's Kitchen Quiz," "British Columbia," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Sundays continuous 1-11 p. m.

State — "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "The World at War," 11:48 a. m., 2:48, 5:48, 8:48.

Strand, Huntington Avenue — "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford. 2:50, 5:55, 9. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 4:40, 7:45.

Telepix — "World Series Pictures," "Information Please," "Carnival in Rio," "India," "Picture People," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux — "Submarine Raider," John Howard, Marguerite Chapman. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:35. "Johnny Apollo," Dorothy Lamour, Tyrone Power. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Tremont—"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:25. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:25, 10:05.

Uptown—"Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche, Lynn Bari. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia — "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:30. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, R. Stack. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Joseph Allen. "Klondike Fury." 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern. "Her Cardboard Lover," Robert Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Ann Gwynne. 1:55, 5. "Ships with Wings," J. Clements, L. Banks. 3:22, 9:32.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 3:15, 6, 9:20. "Not a Ladies Man," Paul Kelly, Fay Wray. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. 2, 5, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. "Battle of Midway." 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry, Smily Burnette. 2, 8.

University: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:50, 6, 9:10. "Spy Shop," Craig Stevens. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. "Hello, Annapolis," Jean Parker. 2, 7. **Strand:** "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3:20, 9:30. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman Square: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari, Don Ameche. 3:15, 9:15. "A Night in New Orleans." Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

Upham Corner: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 1:05, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15. "Melody Lane," The Merry Macs, Baby Sandy. 12, 2:45, 5:40, 8:10.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Sergeant York," 2:58, 8:48. "Brooklyn Orchid." 2, 7:50.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 2, 8.

Hyde Park: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. 3:30, 8:15. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 4:15, 10. "Battle of Midway."

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Remember Pearl Harbor," "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis, Cesar Romero. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable. 2:50, 5:53, 8:56. Short subjects.

Mystic: "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson, Julia Bishop. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, J. Allen. Jr. 1:45, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 3:25, 9:30. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:55, 8. **Strand:** "Cross Roads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Smart Alecks." East Side Kids. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:45, 7:45. "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:35, 9:35.

MEDFORD — Fenway: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:20, 8:05. "About Face," William Tracy. 4:30, 6:55, 10:25.

Square: "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young, Fredric March. 12:20, 3:50, 7:30. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland. 1:45, 5:30, 9.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. "Juke Box Jenny." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

Strand: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Hayfoot," William Tracy. 2, 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

Revere: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball, James Craig, Dean Jagger. "They Met in Argentina," Maureen O'Hara, James Ellison. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush." 2, 8.

Strand: "Saboteur," R. Cummings, Priscilla Lane. "Moontide," Ida Lupino, Jean Gabin. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Twin Beds," George Brent. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers, Alan Mowbray. 2:00, 7:54. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 3:10, 9:04.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. "Almost Married." Robert Paige. 1:45, 7:45. **Coolidge:** "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Joseph Allen, Jr. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeannette MacDonald. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings. 2:07, 7:52. "Kentucky," Loretta Young, Richard Green. 3:45, 9:30.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:55, 7:20.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:43, 8:30. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 2:25, 6:20, 9:43.

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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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California Real Estate Men Enjoy Moderate Prosperity Since War Started

Coast Realtors Fully Aware Of Challenge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14—Encouraged not only by the immediate real estate outlook but by a stimulating postwar prospect, the California Real Estate Association concluded its 38th annual convention here fully aware that its membership is challenged by the paradoxical outlook of unparalleled opportunities accompanied by serious problems.

Although the realtor faces his biggest test, the convention was informed that by and large, California real estate dealers have enjoyed a moderate prosperity since Pearl Harbor and the people of this State are looking to just such leadership as they can offer for the inevitable era of new building and rebuilding that must follow the war.

In contrast with the buoyant, booming twenties, when there was a real estate agent for every 65 or 70 persons in California and nobody had a thing to say about government restrictions, this year's convention found the profession greatly stabilized, holding to high financial and ethical standards, and co-operating fully with the Federal Government in its rent-control and building priority programs.

Sound Taxation

At its concluding session, addressed by Attorney General Earl Warren, Republican candidate for California Governor, the Association discussed plans for protecting private industry now and after the war. Mr. Warren complimented the Association's stand for sound taxation, which included the recognition that essential Federal financing can only be achieved as local expenditures are kept in line with strictest economy.

Recommending that local code authorities approve minimum property standards for war housing which could be adopted from time to time by the Federal Public Housing Agency, and asking that adequate gasoline rations be supplied to realty dealers, the delegates took their stand as a group whose specialized knowledge can be of service to the State now and in the great building program foreseen for postwar days.

Under the presidency of Leland P. Reeder of Beverly Hills during 1942, the California Real Estate Association was reported to have experienced a substantial gain in membership as realtors more generally realized the value of co-operative effort in facing new emergencies and adopting new programs. This gain contrasts with a decrease in licenses for salesmen obtained from the State during the same period.

Need to Plan Now

A week-filled convention program this year covered matters of interest to realtors ranging from accurate appraising, in which California is a pioneer, to the study of agricultural and urban problems. Accented in all discussions, even in those which dwelt on wartime restrictions which impede the realtor's work in some instances, was the need to plan now for California's future growth. Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles told the convention audience that it was just such foresight which was largely responsible for the industrial prosperity of Los Angeles.

"In the postwar period we shall probably hear much more about city building than city planning," Charles T. Stewart, Director of the Urban Land Institute in Washington, D. C., asserted. "In the past we have planned for unlimited expansion, and the zeal for 'bigger and better' cities is an easy enthusiasm. In the postwar period, 'bigger and better' optimism will surely give way to a different kind of objective. Our purpose then will be to seek orderliness, livability, and stability. Enthusiasm for these aims is less spontaneous. It springs from the kind of understanding of civic possibilities possessed by the realtor."

Although many government regulations directly affect realtors today, the Association was given assurance from Washington that the professional services of realtors are not included in regulations under the price control law administered by the Office of Prince Administration. Real property is not held to be a commodity. Although the convention indicated a distaste for too much government regulation of private enterprise, the opinion was expressed and seemed to be generally accepted that government involvement in postwar building would be an inevitable and essential factor in the change-over from the war period to peace.

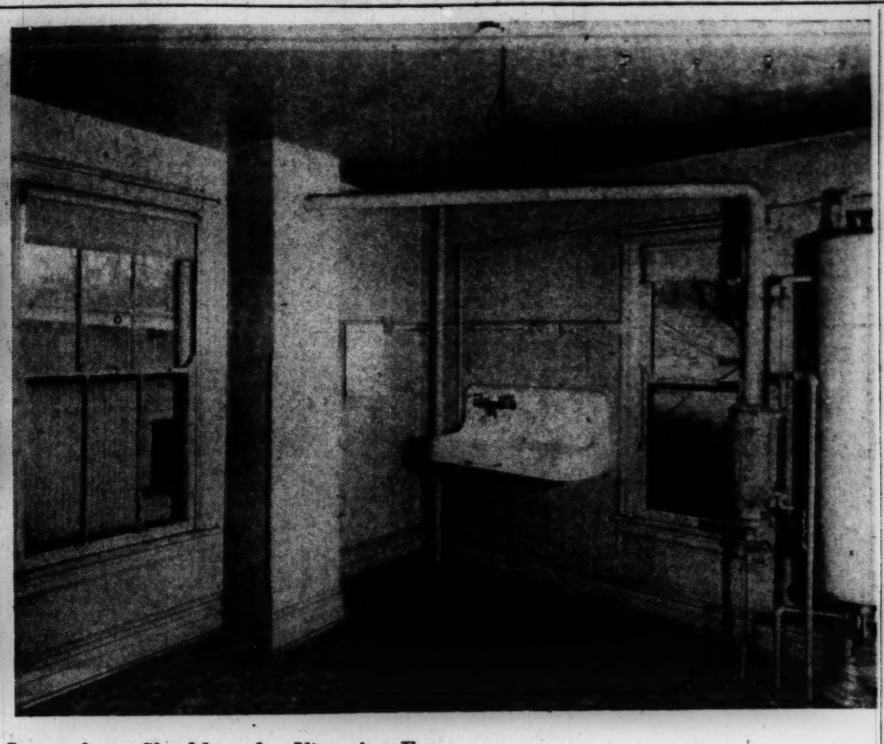
Walter P. Laufenberg, Manager of the Baldwin and Howell Company of San Francisco, was elected President of the California Real Estate Association for 1943. Carl A. Peterson and Glenn D. Willaman of Los Angeles were re-elected Treasurer and Secretary, respectively.

Cavalier Hotel Is Taken Over by Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 14 — The Cavalier Hotel at Virginia Beach officially passed into the hands of the United States Navy, yesterday, for use as a training center by the Atlantic Fleet Schools, the Fifth Naval District announced here.

Besides the main hotel building the Navy acquired the Cavalier Beach Club and Golf Club operated by the Hotel.



Hedrich-Blessing Studio

Kitchen of Parkridge, Ill., House Shakes Loose from Shackles of a Victorian Era

At the left is modern breakfast nook and corner of the most-used room in typical home remodeled by United States Gypsum Company as model experiment. Breakfast table is also utility table for writing and relaxing "on the job." At right is how the kitchen looked before remodeling with sheetrock, wallboard and stock wood cabinet units.

Two-Family Houses From Old Dwellings

(This is the second of a series of articles indicating the steps to be taken in the remodeling of old houses under the spur of a wartime housing emergency. The ideas, included herewith, come from the files of Royal Barry Wills, famous designer of small, New England homesteads.)

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That funny old house with the mansard roof, that battered wreck of a Victorian period, that "ugly duckling" of an age when architects were playing jig-saw puzzles with house designs can take heart from Uncle Sam's moves to make better use on ancient roofs with the help of architects who know the business of evolving modern exteriors and interiors.

Perhaps a few of the old wrecks will have to be moved somewhere and partitions put down the middle of their big hallways to divide them into two instead of one-family houses. They are too small for hotels or boarding houses, yet too large for single families today. They are the between age houses which architects are turning into two-family domiciles with a practical, rather than an esthetical outlook upon the future.

Many a family must take in its economic belt a notch or two and, without too much expense, install a utility apartment or two for rental purposes, which is sometimes better than making the home into a two-family layout. Take, for instance, the old double parlor (remember it was cut in two in the winter for purposes of heat economy with sliding doors). The front parlor can be turned into a living room, the back parlor into a bedroom, bath and kitchenette. Such a process can be done for about $1,000, heating and wiring of course coming from the main systems of the house.

Since the Government says you cannot build a new house, but can fix the old one or remodel to include apartments, it can be both practical and economically sound to remodel, since rentals are in big demand under the war impetus. One type of house readily converted into apartments is the typical old house glorified by a tower (which can be removed) a long, front porch and side entrance and a rear as well as a front stairway.

Generally, the dining-room is turned into a bedroom, pantry space may become a bath, the kitchen is cut down in size to make a combination kitchen and dining-room, and you have an apartment with very few partition changes. Upstairs the front bedroom becomes a living-room, one of the bedrooms a kitchen and dining-room combination, the bath remains as it is, and the third bedroom serves its original purpose. The third floor bedrooms, which generally exist in this type of house, may be shut off or used for storage, or even as bedrooms to go with the second-floor apartment.

Old colonial center-entrance houses may be easily divided into one or two-room apartments on either side of the front door, with a third apartment on the second floor. Old Marblehead, with its crooked streets and winding lanes, is full of made-over old houses, some of them containing two or three apartments. These houses, of course, had the advantages of having good form and interesting architectural features.

"A client came in to see me yesterday for whom we built a house eight or nine years ago. Of course this was a modern house, but she had the idea of building over the large porch into a living-room, bath and cabinet kitchen, all of which was very practical, and the apartment could be rented for $35 a month. This sort of thing is relatively simple and probably would not cost much more than $1,200.

The "ugly duckling" houses are more complicated, because of their high story heights and over-sized windows. Many of them, however, can be bought for $3,000 or $3,500 and they can be readily fixed up. To be sure, with this sort of thing we have to give some thought to aesthetics, but you cannot do too much in the way of exterior changes.

Color and painting is a big help. Instead of the rather practical mud color in which most of these houses are painted, there is a still practical warm gray with light-green trim. (I think I picked this up from one of Booth Tarkington's recent novels where the young scion of a family of broken-down wealth who had a lot of old real estate, fixed it up by painting it gray with lettuce green blinds.)

Byrnes Urges Presidential Power to Freeze all Rents

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)— James F. Byrnes, Economic Director, asked Congress today to add to President Roosevelt's wartime economic powers the authority to stabilize and "freeze" all rents or real property, both residential and commercial.

Mr. Byrnes told the House Banking Committee that rentals in some instances had jumped as much as 200 per cent, notably in New York City.

He said that it apparently was by "oversight" that Congress failed to embrace in the recently enacted Anti-Inflation Law a provision for rent controls, as well as the wartime regulation of wages, salaries and prices.

Yesterday, at Mr. Byrnes' request, Representative Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama, Chairman of the Banking Committee, introduced the legislation to extend the controls, but not affecting farms.

Reports have come in from virtually every state of rent increases, the economic director said, particularly since Oct. 1. These increases were noted in commercial property, including grocery stores, butcher and wearing apparel shops, as well as on residential property.

Under the general Price Control Law now in effect the Office of Price Administration is empowered only to exercise rental control powers on residential property in defense areas.

It issued an order early this month designating the entire nation as a defense area but is required by law to wait for 60 days before assuming control of rents. This wait is to give local authorities an opportunity to make adjustments and reduce rental levels to those of a designated date—March 1, 1941, in most instances where controls have been applied to individual defense areas.

Hotel Rate Astounds Him

Several committee members contended the bill should carry also authority to regulate charges for rooms by hotels. Mr. Byrnes said he "had no idea of applying the regulations to hotels," but remarked that he was "astounded" when one member said a Washington hotel now was charging $15 a night for quarters formerly priced at $8.

In another development in the housing field, the Government warned that it might have to resort to billeting and commandeering of private buildings to house war workers.

Foreseeing a serious housing emergency, John B. Blandford, Housing Administrator, said the Government would offer to lease homes and buildings for the use of war workers.

"But if this does not yield a sufficient amount of necessary housing on time," he said, "we shall be forced to recommend the compulsory use of available private facilities through billeting, commandeering, requisitioning and similar devices."

Mr. Byrnes will be the initial witness on a bill by Chairman Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama which would authorize the stabilization and "freezing" of all rents, as near as practicable to Sept. 15, 1942, levels, thereby expanding existing law that permits controls on housing rentals only in specially designated defense areas.

The Steagall bill mentions Sept. 15 rentals as the basis for stabilization, but would give the President, acting through Mr. Byrnes, wide powers.

Sweeping moves have already been taken toward control of residential rents throughout the nation, which has bee ndesignated as one great defense area.

Mr. Blandford's statement said all the new housing that could be constructed by next June, by both public and private builders, could not possibly care for the 1,600,000 new workers who will be drawn into production centers before that time.

The program to lease homes and buildings, or parts of them, will be undertaken, he said, in addition to a $800,000,000 new housing program.

Mr. Blandford explained the Government would offer to lease private homes which (1) could be converted into additional accommodations speedily and with a minimum use of critical materials; (2) are located within reasonable distance of war plants and where conversion is permissible under zoning laws.

1941 $7,000 House Now Costs $7,364

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass., Oct. 14

The $7,000 house of a year ago would cost about $7,364 today of you could get one, the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, announced today. The figures are based on building materials and labor prices in Greater Boston.

The Bank Administration went on to show that the $7,364 house of today would have cost only $6,176 in Sept., 1938 and $6,214 in the fall of 1939. The price of the $7,000 home, as based upon figures of Sept., 1941, was as high as $7,545 in June, 1942, but prices have receded somewhat since middle summer, the reports showed.

The house upon which the Administration reported its figures is a six-room house of 24,000 cubic feet, of best quality workmanship and finest materials. Costs do not include land, grading and legal charges developing from the purchase of the place. It has an unfinished attic, unfinished basement, but does not include accessories like wall paper, refrigerators, and water heaters.

New Portable Interior Wall Locks Into Place Like a Page of News Type

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—A new kind of portable interior wall, which is made up and locked into place like a page of newspaper type, was announced here by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. Neither nails or fasteners are required.

The wall is made of glass blocks, with slotted edges. Fitting these slots are prefabricated boards, laid between the blocks, taking the place of mortar.

Erecting the wall is just a matter of laying down glass blocks and board strips alternately. That part is as simple as a child building a house of blocks.

The only carpentry is the frame which forms top, bottom and side edges of the wall. This is prefabricated, all in wood. The interior edges of the frame are studded with long, low wedge-shaped pieces of wood.

Each of these fixed wedges is shaped so that, when the wall reaches it, another wedge can be tapped into place by a hammer to freeze that section of the wall. As each layer of glass bricks and boards is finished, it is frozen by wedge pressure. Finally, similar wedges at the top of the wall press downward and lock the entire structure.

The company predicts many uses. Such walls can be used repeatedly, in different places, where adding or subtracting a few blocks makes the fit each time. Dwellings can be made with few interior walls, leaving the householder to set up his own, and also to move same about to fit visitors and whims.

Fire Does Heavy Damage To Pittsburgh War Plant

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13 (AP)—A spectacular fire which followed a dull explosition gutted a big mill of the National Supply Company, Spang-Chalfant Division, in nearby Etna, last night causing damage estimated by Works Manager S. W. Bremmer at $500,000.

The plant, working on war orders, was wrecked completely by the flames, which were visible for miles and attracted thousands of spectators.

'Pacific Huts' Made of Wood To Save Steel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. Oct. 14—New "Pacific huts," designed to keep soldiers in Alaska warm and dry in the coldest weather and the most pelting rain and snow, have been approved by the Army and Navy and War Production Board and are now being constructed here for Army use.

The general plan of the hut is not new but is similar to the Quonset "igloos" developed by the Navy which in turn were patterned after the British Nissen huts. But the fact that they are not made of metal, but of wood, makes them new and highly desirable and of great economy.

Hurry Hut

The "hurry hut," as it is called, can be put together in 39 man hours. Like most prefabricated buildings, it comes in packages of numbered and lettered units which any soldier can put together. Except for bolts and a few other metal fittings the huts are made entirely of lumber, pressed wood, and plywood.

The idea of constructing such a hut of Northwest forest products was conceived by a group of businessmen who, as Pacific Huts, Inc., have received a contract to manufacture them. Frank Hobbs, President of the new company, commends the new barracks largely for their saving of steel. He states that every thousand of the huts will save 30,000,000 pounds of steel.

The same number of huts, he says further, will save 800,000 box car hours formerly used to transport metal huts to the West Coast. The saving of space is also noted, as these prefabricated wood barracks occupy a little over half the space of metal huts or the raw lumber to build such barracks. This is a point highly in their favor in terms of cargo space on transports to Alaska.

Huge Saving

The semi-cylindrical shape of the barracks makes them ideal for camouflage, as they cast almost no shadows. Their shape too makes them able to resist the almost horizontal rain characteristics of the Aleutians.

The new barracks will each accommodate 16 men. They have a usable floor space of 16 by 36 feet and head clearance of 9 feet in the center. The ribs are of laminated spruce or hemlock and the "skin" is of a pressed wood product. They are thoroughly insulated and could be used in the tropics as well as Alaska.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 680,000
Previous day's sales 582,260
1942 volume to date 84,994,290
1941 volume to date 110,588,660

Stock Market Is Moderately Lower Today

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Stocks took a slow ride downhill today as a pause in buying activities coincided with a further profit selling movement.

Some leaders were in fair demand at the opening but the early fractional gains mostly were erased before midday. In the closing hour moderate losses were general with a few of the higher priced issues off a point or more. A few specialties firmed near the finish.

Volume tapered on the decline, transactions for the five-hour stretch totaling about 600,000 shares.

The favorable tone of the day's war bulletins was credited with keeping offerings at a relatively modest level although some market followers were disposed to feel that the substantial upturn in prices in the last month or so had discounted at least in part the recent betterment in the international picture.

An early 2-point drop in American Telephone occasioned selling in other pivotals.

On the minus side were du Pont, Eastman Kodak, Westinghouse, Air Reduction, Montgomery Ward, General Motors, Chrysler and Philip Morris. N. Y. Central led a downward movement in the rails. Steels and aircrafts showed negligible changes either way. Homestake Mining, Dome and American Rolling Mill moved up just before the final gong.

In the curb Aluminum of America, Creole Petroleum, Gulf Oil, Humble oil and International Petroleum were losers while N. J. Zinc, Wright Hargraves and Pioneer Gold improved.

Bond Prices Mixed

The bond market was hesitant in choosing a course today, resulting in a general mixture of small gains and losses near the final hour. A few rails and specialties stood out on the upside.

Several bonds of the New Haven railroad, firm spots in Tuesday's dealings, were actively sought at higher levels. Others ahead most of the time included American Telephone 3s, Atlantic Coast Line 4s, Celotex 4½s, Commercial Mackay income 4s, Curtis Publishing 3s, Great Northern 3⅜s, Northern Pacific 4½s and Pennsylvania 4½s.

Holding about stationary or slipping a little at times were St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Burlington 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Rock Island 4½s, Cleveland Union Terminal 5s and Rio Grande Western 4s.

U. S. Governments were about a standoff on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Foreign dollar bonds were quiet but steady. Various Chilean loans that were under modest pressure Tuesday, steadied.

Wheat Loses Early Gains; Corn Higher

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Corn prices rose about a cent a bushel and wheat almost that much at times today as the grain market tried to extend its recovery following last week's broad decline.

However, buying was not on a large scale due to continued uncertainty regarding the ceilings which may be imposed on grains, and wheat later turned lower. Failure of flour business to expand and hedging of spring wheat checked the upturn of bread grain.

Good demand for cash corn was offset by reports that husking operations are increasing. The movement of new corn will be under way in a few weeks but marketings are expected to be restricted by record demand for feed in the country and high government loan rates.

Daily Crude Oil Output Increases

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 183,100 barrels to 3,869,545 for the week ended October 10, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas production with only two shutdown days, increased 142,100 to 1,348,300; East Texas, 69,000 to 362,000; California, 40,500 to 731,250; Illinois, 7,700, to 271,870; Eastern Fields, 3,390 to 98,850, and Oklahoma, 300 to 365,850.

Kansas declined 6,400 to 276,300; the Rocky Mountain states, 3,890 to 124,935, and Michigan, 600 to 61,800.

Louisiana was unchanged at 325,700.

London Market Firm At Close Today

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP) — The stock market finished with a firm tone today with industrials and tobaccos contributing substantially to the performance.

Rayon and textile shares were favored by buyers along with home rails and some diamonds and coppers. Store shares were a trifle easy and oils were inclined to irregularity. Rubber shares were steady.

British funds maintained stability. The main foreign section was quiet.

U. S. Bank Deposits Recalled

NEW YORK (AP)—The Treasury announced it was calling on commercial depository banks for repayment of $106,983,000 Oct. 13 and the same amount Oct. 14. Of this amount, $51,118,000 each day is called from banks in the Second (New York) Federal Reserve District.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
48¾	39	Acme Sti (3)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅜
7¾	5½	Adams E .15e	8	7½	7¼	7¼	— ½
23¾	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	Oct 13
14½	10	Addressog (1)	8	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	2	36	35½	35½	— ¾
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	4	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Allegheny Cp	4	½	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	3½	Allag pf xw	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
6	3½	All'gp$3Owx	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Allag pr pf	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
22¾	16	Allag L $1.20a	2	19½	19⅛	19¾	— ⅛
5⅞	3¼	Allen Ind (1g)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Oct 13
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	142½	142	142	+ ½
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 9
15¾	11⅞	Allied Mi ¼a	3	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4	Allied St .45e	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	72⅝	72⅛	72⅛	Oct 7
30¼	22	Allis-C M ⅝a	32	27⅛	26¼	27⅛	+ ⅜
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¼a	1	18½	18½	18½	Oct 13
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	
18⅝	12¾	Amal L pf 1½	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
66½	43	Amerada Pet 2*14		66		64½	
23½	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	8	22¾	22¼	22¼	Oct 13
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	5	43½	42⅛	43	— ⅛
8¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Beach ¼a	10	5	4⅞	5	Oct 13
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	2	29⅞	29½	29⅝	Oct 13
2¼	1½	Am Cable & R	16	2½	2½	2½	
70½	56½	Am Can (3)	3	65½	64⅞	65	— ⅛
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	169	170	+1
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	2	27¼	27	27	
73¾	55½	Am CF pf5¼e	2	62½	62⅜	62½	— ⅝
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl½e	2	19¼	19	19¼	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Oct 2
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	95	95	95	+ ⅜
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 10
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	
14¼	8⅛	Am Distill	9	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
2½	⅝	Am Ecaus TB	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼a	2	5	5	5	Oct 7
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½a	4	22	21	22	+1
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	8	1	⅞	⅛	— ⅛
58¾	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	1	36	36	36	— ½
43¾	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	7	41	40	41	
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	8	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
32	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	17	31¾	30¾	31¾	+1⅛
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
36	32½	Am HL pf (3)	7	32½	32½	32½	Sep 24
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	4	49¾	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 13
34	25	Am Ice pf	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
4½	2¾	Am Internat'l	5	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5	Oct 10
10⅛	6⅛	Am Locom'tive	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	2	82¼	81⅝	82¼	+ ¼
12⅛	9½	Am M&F .60a	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
6¾	4	Am M & Met	3	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	
⅛	½	Am Pow & Lt	4	⅞	⅛	⅞	
26¼	15½	APL$6p3½k	3	21	20½	20½	— ⅜
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	3	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
5⅛	3¾	Am R&S .15e	35	5⅜	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
12	9½	Am R M .70e	59	11½	10¾	11½	+ ¾
7⅝	4¾	Am Saf R ⅛a	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Oct 13
10½	6¾	Am Seat ⅛a	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
45	35½	Am Smelt (2)	4	42¼	41	41	
147	132½	Am Smlt pf 7	1	144	142½	144	Oct 13
35¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	2	35¼	35	35¼	Oct 13
20½	16⅜	Am Stl F 1⅓	15	19¾	19½	19¾	
12	9⅜	Am Stores ⅜a	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
11½	7½	Am Stove .90e	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¾
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob ia	1	22	22	22	Oct 13
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	25	129	127½	127⅞	—1⅝
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	5	44⅛	44	44	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	2	44	43	44	
143¾	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	133⅞	133¼	133¼	— ¾
6⅜	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	
29⅞	22	Am Visc (2)	35	30⅛	29¼	30	+ ¼
116½	106¼	Am Visc pf(5)	2	116	115¼	116	Oct 9
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	53	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	7	50	48¾	48¾	+ ¾
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	Oct 13
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	5	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
50	38¾	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	43½	43½	43½	Oct 9
28⅝	22⅝	Anaconn (1½e)	19	27¾	27½	27¾	
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Oct 9
10½	7¾	Andes Cop ⅜a	3	10½	10	10½	Oct 8
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 5
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½a	1	34	34	34	— ¼
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	104½	104½	104½	Oct 13
4⅛	2½	Armour Ill	8	3½	3½	3½	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	2	47½	47	47	—1¾
66	41	Arm Ill pf	o	47	46½	46⅞	Oct 6
29¼	21	Armstrong ¾a	2	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	— ¼
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝a	1	7	7	7	Oct 13
4¼	1⅜	Artloom (.30e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Asso Dry Gds	3	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	71½	71½	71½	Oct 8
83	53	ADG2pf16¾k	1	70	70	70	Sep 29
27⅛	20	Associates I 2	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep 29
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	27	52	51½	52	+ ⅛
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	3	71	70	70	—1½
34½	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	27	33⅞	33	33¾	— ¼
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	24	24	24	
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½a	4	44	44	44	Oct 9
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	9	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	2	104½	104½	104½	— ½
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ⅓a	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	Oct 9
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼a	6	57½	56½	57½	+1
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	1	8	8	8	Oct 6
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	2	2	2	Oct 13
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10a	12	3⅜	3½	3½	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	6	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	23	4	3⅞	4	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	3	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 13
11⅞	8¾	Barnsdall .60	41	11¾	10¾	11¼	— ⅛
18½	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1a	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½e	4	20	20	20	+ ⅛
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	2	25¾	25½	25½	Oct 13
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102¾	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Oct 9
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	82	82	82	Oct 10
8½	6¾	Beid-Hem .80	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	12	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ¼
14¼	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½a	1	53½	53½	53½	Oct 13
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½a	23	58½	57¼	58⅜	— ⅛
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	3	112½	112	112½	+ ½
25	18¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	1	24½	24½	24½	
19¾	14¼	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
7⅜	5	Blaw-Knox¼a	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾a	1	13	13	13	Oct 8
21½	13⅜	Boeing Air 1a	16	17¾	17⅜	17¾	
38¼	25	Bohn A&B (2)	3	35⅝	35½	35½	—1
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	2	15	14⅞	15	Oct 13
22⅝	18⅛	Borden Co .90e	11	21¾	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
27⅞	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	7	27	26¾	27	— ⅛
3	1¼	Boston&Maine	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2a	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅜
20¼	15	Brewing C ¼a	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 3
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½a	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
21	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	8	20⅞	20¼	20¼	
33¾	26	Briggs&St (3)	4	33¾	33½	33¾	
43	30	Bristol-M1½a	2	35¼	35	35	Oct 9
½	⅛	Brlg & Q ..ran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 30
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1½	1½	1½	
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ½e	2	9½	9½	9½	
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Oct 9
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾a	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Oct 13
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40a	9	7½	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7½	5¾	Budd Wh(Vae)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	2	15	14½	15	Oct 9
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	9	22⅜	22	22	+ ⅜
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	3	55	55	55	Oct 10
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add .45e	14	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
3½	2¼	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 13
21½	19¾	Butler pf 1½k	2	20¾	20½	20½	Oct 13
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 13
9¾	6½	Byers (AM)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
15½	10	Byron Jn ¾a	1	14	14	14	

C

20½	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	20½	20½	20½	
51⅛	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	9	⅞	¾	¾	
7⅞	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15¾	11⅞	Camb Wy ⅜e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
12⅞	9¼	Camda Dr .60	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
5¾	3¾	Canadian Pac	46	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
37½	29¾	Cannon Mills 2	1	32	32	32	—1
3¼	1⅜	Capital Ad A	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 13
27⅞	22¼	Carpen S (2e)	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
3	2¼	Carrier-6 .15e	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
72	54⅜	Case (J I) (3e)	1	71	71	71	
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	6	39½	38½	39½	+ ⅛
24⅛	15	Celanese 1.40a	30	24½	23⅝	24⅜	— ⅛
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ⅜	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
23⅜	16	Cent Aguirre 2	2	17¾	17¼	17¼	Oct 10
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Oct 13
3½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
18	11	Cen Violeta 1a	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅞
3¼	2	Century Rib 60	5	3	2⅞	3	Oct 7
34¾	27	Cerro de P (4)	6	34¾	34½	34½	+ ¼
2⅜	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	4	2½	2½	2½	
19	15½	Chain Belt .60a	3	18	17¾	18	Oct 9
18	14½	Champ Pa ¼a	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
9½	5½	Checker Cab	2	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
36⅜	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	18	34½	33⅜	33⅞	— ¼
100	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	Oct 9
2	⅛	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	7	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	4	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
13¾	8¾	Chi GW pf ⅛⅛	3	12⅜	12½	12⅜	— ⅛
6½	4½	Chi Mail ¼g	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	3	38	37¾	37¾	Oct 13
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Oct 7
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	3	½	½	½	Oct 13
1¼	½	CRI & P 6sf	5	1¼	1	1	Oct 13
1¼	¼	CRI & P 7pf	4	1½	1⅜	1½	Oct 13
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 2	2	11	11	11	Oct 8
13¾	11½	Chickasha Cl	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
2¼	1½	Childs Co	11	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ¼
66	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾a	26	65⅞	65¼	65¼	— ⅜
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
3	2⅞	City Stores	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 13
38⅞	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	3	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
29	22	ClevelG.8.(1e)	3	27⅛	27	27⅛	Oct 13
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	8	43¼	42½	43¼	+ ⅛
36½	25⅜	Clett P 1¾a	7	31⅜	30¾	30¾	— ¾
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	3	78	78	78	— ½
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	62	62	62	
15⅞	11½	Colgate-P ⅛	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4½k	1	104	104	104	Sep 23
17¾	10⅝	Collins & A	1	18¼	18	18	— ¾
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1¼a	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
13⅞	8½	Col Br A .90e	3	13½	13¾	13¾	Oct 13
13½	8¾	Col Br B .90e	2	13½	13½	13½	
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	131	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
54	30½	Col G&E pfA 6	5	40¾	40	40¾	+ ⅛
11	5½	Columbia Pict	3	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
53¾	24	Colum Pyf2¾	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Oct 8
77	51	Colum Carb 3a	29	77	75	76½	Oct 13
24⅛	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
101	91⅛	Coml C pf 4½	2	100½	100⅜	100⅜	Oct 9
28¾	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	8	28½	28	28	— ⅝
105⅛	100¼	Com Texpf 4½	1	105½	105½	105¾	Oct 2
10¼	7¼	Coml Solv .30a	14	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	74	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
44½	21⅓	Com & Sou pf	8	32¾	32¼	32½	— ¼
23¾	17⅞	Con Ed 1.60e	12	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40a	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 13
16¾	12½	Congoleum-N 1	5	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
21½	15	Consol Airc 1a	8	19¾	19½	19¼	— ⅜
13¾	9⅜	Cons Cig 1⅓g	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
7⅜	4	Cons Cop ⅛e	17	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
15½	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	36	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	88	88	88	
⅞	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 13
9	7	Cons F pf ¾⅛k	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 13
2¼	1½	Cons Laundries	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Consol Oil ⅓	*27	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8¼	5¾	Cons RR Cu pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
36½	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	34	34	34	Oct 13
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	86½	86½	86½	Oct 13
15¼	11⅜	Container 1⅓a	7	15¼	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	25	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	97½	97½	97½	+ ¼
28	21¼	Cont Can 1e	21	25¾	24¼	25⅛	+ ⅝
8¼	5⅞	Cont D F ⅓e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	3	39½	39¼	39½	— ¼
4	2¾	Cont Mot .40e	10	4	3⅞	4⅛	
25⅜	17	Cont O Del (1)	23	25	24⅞	25	
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ¾e	1	19	19	19	
12½	8½	Cop'weld S .80	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	3	48½	48½	48½	Oct 5
55¾	42¼	Corn Pr 2.60	18	53	52	52⅞	— ¼
2⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	6	3½	3	3¼	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 13
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	9	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
16⅝	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	4	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	6	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼a	3	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+1
12½	10⅝	Crown Zel (1)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	2	33¾	33¼	33¾	— ½
79⅛	63	Crucible pf (5)	2	75½	75½	75½	Oct 13
9	5	Cub-Am S ⅜a	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
85	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	84	84	84	Oct 6
13¼	8¾	Cudahy Pack	2	10½	10½	10½	— ½
19

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Control Of Inventories Is Anticipated

Retailers must look at the possibility of inventory control H. I. Kleinhaus, general manager of the Controllers' Congress of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, declared before the New England Controllers' Association in Boston.

"If retailers show again a disposition to follow a course of inventory hoarding in spite of the government's repeated warnings," he continued, "the government too will follow a course of reason from its viewpoint and set, drastically, I fear."

Mr. Kleinhaus outlined the difficulties which the proposed plan of the War Production Board on inventory control would impose upon retailers, and then detailed the alternate plan worked out by the Controllers' Congress, which he said, would achieve the ends sought by WPB without imposing unnecessary hardships.

The question of inventory control appears paramount, Mr. Kleinhaus indicated, because of two moves underway in Washington. The first, that the Government is planning to limit the production of luxury and semi-luxury goods after Jan. 1, and the other is the prospect of service or employment legislation to direct the available supply of labor to work necessary to the war effort.

"We have seen the beginnings of this in the enforced closings of gold mines to allow a shift of labor to nonferrous mining operations," Mr. Kleinhaus said, and added:

"I honestly believe that inventory control is coming. The date of enforcement of such regulation and the degree of hardship which will grow out of it, depend primarily on how retailers act within the next few weeks. Let all of us in the retail field look at this matter in the light of reason."

Plans Announced For Liquidation Of Columbia Oil

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission announced details of a plan filed by Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation and Columbia Oil & Gasoline Corporation providing for the liquidation of the latter corporation.

The SEC previously had ordered the two utilities to divorce Panhandle Eastern from the Columbia Gas utility system.

The plan as submitted, besides arranging for liquidation of Columbia Oil, provides for:

Surrender by Columbia Oil to Panhandle Eastern of all the latter's class B preferred stock held by Columbia Oil, for $1,000,000 plus accrued dividends.

Sale by Columbia Oil to Phillips Petroleum Company of the common stock of Panhandle Eastern now held by Columbia Oil, for $10,436,826, subject to interest and dividend adjustments.

The SEC said it had asked the liquidation and other actions because "voting power is unfairly and inequitably distributed among the security holders of Columbia Oil, within the meaning of the holding company act."

Columbia Oil has asked the Circuit Court of Appeals to review the SEC's orders which brought submission of today's plan. Part of the plan also must be submitted to stockholders for approval or rejection.

U. S. Agency Aiding Rural Homes Ended

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Presidential executive order has ended the life of the Electric Home and Farm authority, federal agencies established in 1935 to finance the distribution and sale of electric and gas appliances, primarily in rural areas.

President Roosevelt told a press conference that production of appliances had been so restricted by the war that this financing no longer was needed and no more loans would be made.

Consequently, he said the remaining functions of the agency are being turned over to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for liquidation.

WPB Names Two to N. E. Small Business Division

To promote fullest utilization of the facilities of small business in New England, W. H. Wheeler, Jr., regional director of the War Production Board, has appointed Clarence A. Woodruff, chief engineer, as deputy director in charge of production and smaller war plants activities, and Richard C. Cooke, president of the Small Business Association of New England, as Mr. Woodruff's assistant.

Both appointments, Mr. Wheeler said, have the approval of Lou E. Holland, WPB's deputy chairman in charge of the Smaller War Plants Division in Washington.

At the same time the regional director announced the appointment of Edward V. Hickey, formerly in charge of smaller war plants activities, as regional governmental requirements representative, a new position to deal with non-military needs of states, counties, cities and towns.

Mr. Wheeler announced that Mr. Woodruff would have charge of all production service activities in New England, including engineering, scheduling, expediting, facilities records, and operation of the "job clearance system.' All these activities, he said, are essential to both large and small business.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 4s 54-44	106.17	106.17	106.17

New York City Bond

20 3s 80	104⅜	704⅜	104⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
23 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	88⅜	88½	88⅜
10 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	71⅞	71⅝	71⅝
19 Alleghany Inc 5s 54	49	49	49
11 Allis2Chalm cv 4s 52	108	107⅝	107⅝
9 Am & For.P5s 2030	75	74⅜	74⅝
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104	104	104
1 Am Int 5½s 49	99½	99¼	99¼
6 Am T & T 3¾s 66	107⅞	107½	107½
22 Am T & T 3s 56	108	107⅝	108
54 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100⅞	100⅞
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	48	48	48
5 Arm Del 4s '57	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
12 Arm Del 4s '58	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
9 AT&SF 4s '95	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
6 At&SF aj 4s '95 st	94½	94⅜	94⅜
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	104½	104½	104½
1 AT&SF T 5h L 4s '58	112	112	112
10 AT&SF 4½s 'C-A '62	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜
66 A C Line 1st 4s '52	86⅛	85⅝	86⅛
31 A C Line ctl 4s '52	74	74⅛	74⅝
12 A C Line 4½s '64	64¼	63⅞	64¼
9 A C Line 5s '65			

	10	19-32	102	19-32	102	19-32
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48		33½		33½		33½
30 B&O 1st mtg '48 st		61⅜		60¾		60½
4 B&O '98 st A		30		29⅝		30⅛
11 B&O '98 st C		30		30		30
11 B&O 1960 st D		29¾		29⅜		29⅜
4 B&O '96 st F		29⅝		29¾		29¾
42 B&O cv '60 st		24½		24¼		24¼
32 B&O 4s '48		59¼		58⅝		58⅝
16 B&OPLE&WVY 4s '51st		56		55⅜		55⅜
28 B&O S W '50 st		39⅞		39⅛		39⅛
3 B&O T C 4s '59		46⅛		46⅛		46⅛
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51		57		57		57
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st		57		57		57
3 Bang & Aroo 5s '43		100		100		100
1 Beth ST'p 5s '48 B		104¾		104¾		104¾
4 Beth Stl 3½s '52		103½		103½		103½
3 Beth Stl 3¼s '59		103⅜		103⅜		103½
1 Beth Stl 3½s 65		103		103		103
20 Beth Stl 3s 60		100½		100½		100½
7 Boston&Me 5s 55		39½		39½		39½
5 Boston&Me 4½s 70		38⅜		38⅜		38⅜
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45		103		103		103
14 Buf R&P 57 st		36		35⅝		35⅝
21 Bur C R&No 5s 34		114		113¾		113¾
1 Bush T Bldg 6s 60		78		78		78
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66		108¼		108¼		108¼
16 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly		108		107⅝		108
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct		111¾		111¾		111¾
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51		107⅝		107¼		107¼
1 Can Pac 5s 44		105½		105½		105½
3 Can Pac 5s 54		94½		94½		94½
6 Can Pac 4½s 46		99¾		99		99¼
2 Can Pac 4½s 60		89¼		89½		89¼
10 Can Pac 4s perp		71¼		71¼		71¼
12 Celotex 4½s 47E ww		98¼		97⅞		98¼
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59		73¾		73¾		73¾
16 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C		73¾		73¾		73¾
37 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45		20¼		20		20
20 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45		67¾		67		67⅞
17 Cen New Eng 4s 61		73		73		73
14 Cen Pac 5s 60		56¾		56¼		56½
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49		82⅝		82		82
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87		197½		197½		197½
15 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg		188		187½		187½
4 Cen RR NJ 4s 87		183½		183½		183½
2 Certain-td 5½s 48		91½		91½		91½
25 C&O 4½s 92		130		129¾		129¾
83 Chi & Alton 3s 49		24		23½		23½
7 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A		74½		74½		74½
28 CB&Q 4½s 77		65½		65		65
7 CB&Q gen 4s 58		81⅞		81½		81½
11 CB&Q 4s ill 49		96¾		96¾		96¾
26 Chi & E Ill inc 97		32½		32		32
5 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038		38¼		38¼		38¼
9 Chi I & L 5s 47		31½		31¼		31¼
2 Chi I & L 5s 66		8¾		8¾		8¾
6 Chi I & L 4s 47		29¾		29¼		29¼
126 CMSP & Pac 5s 75		17¾		17½		17½
137 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000		4¼		4¼		4¼
1 CM&SP 4¾s 89F		44¼		44¼		44¼
15 CM&SP 4½s 89C		44¼		44		44
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89		44		44		44
5 Chi&NW 6½s 36		41		41		41
8 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037		25⅞		25¾		25⅞
15 Chi&NW gm 5s 87		35¼		35¼		35⅛
28 Chi&NW rfg 4½s 49		3¾		3¾		3¾
7 Chi & NW 4½s 2037		24½		24¼		24¼
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C		24⅝		24⅝		24⅝
6 Chi & NW 4s 87		34		34		34
30 Chi & NW 3½s 87 reg		32¼		32¼		32¼
93 CRI & P 4½s 52A		19¼		18¾		19
30 CRI & P cv 4½s 60		4¾		4½		4¾
38 CRI & P 4s 88		31¾		31½		31⅝
10 CRI & P 4s 88 reg		28½		28½		28½
48 CRI & P rfg 4½s 34		17¾		17¾		17¾
2 CStL&NOMem 4s 51		54		54		54
1 CSL & NO 5s 51		71		71		71
7 CT HTE & SE rfg 5s 60		64½		64½		64½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63		101⅜		101⅜		101⅜
5 Ch & W Ind 5s 62		96		95¾		96¼
2 Choc Okl & G 5s 52		28		28		28
22 CCC&StL 4½s 77		49½		48½		49
3 CCC&StL en 4s 93		71½		71½		71½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70		106¾		106¾		106¾
1 Clev Ill Line 4½s 61		69¾		69¾		69¾
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72		78½		78½		78½
17 ClevUnTerm 5s 73		68		67½		67¾
17 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C		61⅞		61½		61½
12 Col & So 4½s 80		26¾		26¾		26¾
6 Columbia G 5s 52 May		92¼		92¼		92¼
7 Columbia G 5s 1961		87¾		87¾		87
30 ComlMack inc 69ww		40½		39¼		40½
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68		111½		111½		111½
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61		110⅝		110⅝		110⅝
15 Con Edis 3¾s 48		106¼		105¾		105¾
5 Con Edis 3½s 58		107¼		107¼		107¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 56		105		105⅝		105⅞
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51		104½		104½		104½
5 Con Rys 4s 54		38		38		38
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan		37¼		37¼		37¼
5 Crane 2¾s 50		100⅛		100⅛		100⅛
5 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct		32⅜		32⅜		32⅜
7 Curtis Pub 3s 55		93¾		93⅝		93¾
21 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43		59½		59		59
3 Del & Hud 4s 43		23		23		23
43 D & R G 4½s 36		21⅜		21⅜		21½
10 D & R G West 5s 55		4¼		4¼		4
5 D & W G W 5s 55 Asd		3½		3½		3½
13 D & R G West 5s 78		19½		18¾		18¾
9 Det Ed 4s 65		111⅞		111⅞		111⅞
2 Det Ed 3s 70		104½		104½		104½
3 Det T Tun 4½s 61		83½		83½		83½
15 Dow Chem 2¼s 50		102⅝		102½		102½
3 DulMissabe&I 3½s 62		107½		107½		107½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65		110		110		110
1 El Paso & SW 5s 65		68		68		68
29 Erie 4½s 2015		54⅞		54½		54⅜
2 Erie 4s 95		91½		91½		91½
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56		107		107		107
9 Firestone T&R 3s 61		98⅝		98⅝		98⅝
45 Fla E Cst 5s 74		19		18⅝		19
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59		75		75		75
5 Francis Sug 6s 56		83⅞		83⅞		83⅞
16 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49		97		97		97
5 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45		19¼		19		19¼
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34		31		31		31
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56		105¼		105¼		105¼
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61		108⅛		108⅛		108⅛
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 G		97½		97½		97½
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 H		97		97		97
25 Gt Nor 2¾s 47		75		74½		74½
1 Gulf M & N 5½s 50		91⅝		91⅜		91⅝
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44		102¼		102¼		102¼
8 Housatonic 5s 37		87		87		87
11 Hudsnn Coal 5s62A		47		47½		47½
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57		47		46¾		46¾
47 Hud&Man inc 5s 57		19¼		19		19
39 Ill Cen 4s 52		55		54½		54⅝
19 Ill Cen 4s 53		49½		49		49
75 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55		47½		47		47¼
29 Ill Cen 4¼s 66		46½		46		46¼
5 Ill Cen 5s 55		56½		56		56⅜
2 Ill Cen StL 2½s 51		51		51		51
17 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A		50½		50		50⅜
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63		46¼		46¼		46¼
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47		102¾		102⅞		102⅞
12 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52		4¾		4¾		4¾
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52		27		26¾		26¾
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B		26		26		26
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C		26		25⅝		25⅝
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44		38		38		38
15 Int T&T 4½s 52		58½		58		58
36 Int T&T 5s 55		60¾		60½		60⅝
10 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61		95¼		95		95
37 KCFt&&Mem 4s 36		66		64¾		64¾
8 K C South 3s 50		64		63		63
9 K C Term 4s 60		109		109¼		109¼
1 Kresge Found 3s 50		101		101		101
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D		90⅜		90⅜		90⅜
1 L&&MS 3½s 97		83		83		83
4 Lautaro Nit inc 7s		49		48¾		49
4 Leh Val Coal 5s 64		72		72		72
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st		72¾		72¾		72¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st		71¾		71¾		71¾
6 Leh Val H Term 5s 54		47		47		47
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50		53½		53½		53½
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st		38½		38⅜		38½
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st		35½		35½		35½
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st		33¾		33½		33½
8 Long Isl rfg 4s 49		98¾		98½		98¾
8 Louisia & Ark 5s 69		81¾		81		81½
2 Lou & N 4½s 2003		93½		93½		93½
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003		81½		81½		81½
1 LoukNAlK&C 4s55		110		110		110
9 LoukNSo Ju M 4s 52		93		92¾		92¾
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60		48½		48⅛		48½
1 Marion StShov 6s 47st		101		101		101
2 Market St Ry 6s 45 st		94		94		94
1 McKees 4s 50 Ju 2½s 56		107⅝		107½		107¼
1 Mich Cen 3½s 52		89¼		89⅛		89¼
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63		106⅝		106½		106½
5 MilSparta&NW 4s 47		30		30		30
4 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct		9½		9½		9½
9 M & StL 4s 49		3		3		3
2 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46		6		6		6
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38		17		17		17
129 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38		16⅝		16¼		16¼
6 M-K-Tex 6s 62A		28½		27¾		27¾
15 M-K-Tex 5s 67		21		20½		20½
21 M-K-T 4½s 78		33½		33		33¼
49 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90		41⅞		41⅝		41⅝
9 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49		37¾		36¾		37
20 Mo Pac 5s 65 A		38½		37⅝		38
24 Mo Pac 4s 77 F		38½		37⅞		38
29 Mo Pac 5s 78 G		39		38⅝		38⅝
20 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct		38		38		38
11 Mo Pac 5s 80 H		39		38¼		38⅝
21 Mo Pac 5s 81 J		38½		37¾		37⅞
91 Mo Pac gen 4s 75		8¾		8½		8⅝
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66		103⅝		103⅝		103⅝
10 Mor & Essex 5s 55		38		38		38
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55		35½		34½		34½
11 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000		38⅜		38		38⅜
2 Mount St T&T 3¼s 68		100½		100½		100½
45 Nash Cha & St L 4s 78		89		88¼		89
23 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60		104⅝		104⅝		104⅝
13 Natl Steel 3s 65		103⅞		103⅝		103⅞
18 N Eng RR 5s 45		75		73		75
16 N Eng RR 4s 45		72⅜		70½		72⅜
1 N Eng T&T 4½s 61 B		124¾		124¾		124¾
2 NJ Pow 5s L 4½s 60		109		109		109
4 N O Pu Sv 5s 52 A		107½		106¾		106⅝
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B		107½		107½		107½
13 NO Tex&M 3½s 54		86½		86		86
1 NO Tex&M 5s 56 A		86½		86½		86½
16 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B		84¼		84¼		84¼
6 NO Tex&M 5s B 54 ct		81		81		81
4 NO Tex & M 4½s 56		81½		81½		81½
13 NY & Putnam 4s 93		44¾		44¾		44¾
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013		64¾		64¾		64¾
44 NYC 4½s 2013 A		49⅞		48⅞		49⅛
24 NYC cn 4s 98		64¾		63¾		64
16 NYC 3½s 46		86½		86		86

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, $293,300; previous day, 10,026,500; week ago, 11,056,000; year ago, 5,614,400. Jan. 1 to date, 1,784,557,250; year ago, 1,648,557,025; two years ago, 1,231,480,100.

wd—With declaration. xin—Ex-Interest. ct—Certificates.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Oct. 14

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.24
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	s
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡	.2375	.2375	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.8583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.8180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8725	.8750	1.093
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	s

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. (Parity changed, new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. **1939 averages. xNominal.

Kroger Grocery Sales Up

CINCINNATI (AP)—Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., reported sales of $39,726,992 for the tenth four-week period of 1942, a 22 per cent gain over the $26,285,864 reported for the similar period a year ago. Cumulative sales for 1942 aggregated $286,541,262, up 9 per cent over the $259,906,379 in 1941, the company said.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7½	8½
American Barge Line Co	8¼	9½
American Hardware Co	21¾	23½
American Manufacturing	24	27
American Manufac 8 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3¾	4¾
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	....
†Amoskeag Company pf	66¼	....
Appleton Company	30¾	33
Appleton Company 7 pf	100	....
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3½
Arlington Mills	40	43
Arnold Print Works	5½	7
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24¾	27½
Automobile Banking Corp A	¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12½	13¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	....
Berkshire Fine Spinning	9½	10¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	56¾	....
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98¾	....
Boston Wharf Company	18½	20
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	29	31½
Brown Co	.90	1.45
Brown Co pf	16¾	19½
Campbell A & Co Inc	4½	5½
Central Railway Signal A	32¼	....
Chapman Valve Manufac	27¼	30
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	11¾	13¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	14	15¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20¾	22½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	52¾	54¾
Draper Corporation	57¾	61¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15½	17
Eastern Corporation	3¾	4¾
Eastern Corporation pf	10¾	12
Esco Corp	7¾	9½
Family Loan Society Inc	11¾	12¾
Family Loan Society pf A	23	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	8¾	10¾
Fruit of the Loom	15¾	17¼
General Fire Extinguisher	42¼	43½
General2Machinery	25½	28
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10¾	12
Goodall Worsted Company	7	7
Great American Industries	8¾	10
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	79¼	83½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¾	33½
Great Northern Paper Co	27¾	30¼
Greenfield Tap & Die 6% pf	111	111
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	98	95¾
Harrington & Richardson	12¾	16¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	2¾	3½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	9¼	10¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	71¾	78
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13	14¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	31¼	32½
†International Machine Tool	7½	8½
Keith Clevepe & Co	167	....
Kendall Company	8¾	8¾
Kennedy's Inc pf A	14¾	16¼
Landers Frary & Clark	27¼	29½
Lincoln Stores Inc	7	21
Lincoln Stores 7	107	....
Ludlow Mfg Associates	88½	93½
Marathon Paper Mills	29¾	32¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	47¾	51
Merck & Co	36	38¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108	113
Merrimack Manufacturing	16	19
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	66¾	71¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	17	20
Millers Falls Company	8¾	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	2¾	3¾
Nashawena Mills	17¾	19¼
Nashua Gummer & C Paper	51¾	....
Nashua Manuf cturing Co	16¾	18¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	34¾	36¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	14¾	17
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	7½
National Shirt Shops	6¾	7½
Naumke g Steam Cotton	42¾	46½
Newmarket Manufac Co	41¾	44½
Nicholson File Company	29¾	32
Nonquitt Mills	27¾	30
Ohio Finance 5½ pf	10¾	12¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	28¾	31¾
Parker Appliance	13¾	15¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	98	102
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	25¾	....
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	64¾	....
Quisset Mill	3¾	....
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¼	2½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	19¾	21¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	21¾	23¾
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	44¾	....
Sanford Mills	24¾	27¾
Submarine Signal Co	91¾	96¾
Sylvania Elec Prod Ine	91¾	91½
Tampa Inc	87¼	87½
Triumph Explosive Ine	92¼	92½
United Elastic Corp	67¾	68¾
U S Envelope Company	87¾	90
U S Envelope Co 1st pf	100¼	105½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	30¾	34
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	21¾	....
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	19½	109
Waltham Watch Co T pf	110¼	110¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	19¾	21½
Warner & Swasey Co	14	16
West Point Manufacturing	38¼	38¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	14¾	15½

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	101	105
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109	....
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	101	103
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	96	98
Keyone Public Ser	6	1978	103½	....
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	103½	....
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109½	111½
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	107	....
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105	....
Springfield Cp El	5	1957	106	....
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102	....
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	106¼	....

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	93½	98½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	80½	85
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	88½	91½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	53¾	56½
Central Pwr & Light $7 pf	93½	102½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	82	87
General Water G & E $3 pf	25¾	28¾
Jamaica Water Supply	21¼	24¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	99½	104½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	79½	84½
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	91	96
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	91½	96½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	106	111
New Rochelle Wat pf	6¾	8¾
No States Power Del 5 pf	107½	112½
No States Power Del 6 pf	103¾	43½
No States Power Del

Senate Group to Probe Charge Small Plants Not Being Used

Home Wheat Quota Fight In Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AP) — Solicitor General Charles Fahy argued before the Supreme Court that Congress had constitutionally exercised its "power to control the total available supply of wheat, including that which is consumed on the farm."

Harry N. Routzohn, Dayton, Ohio, attorney, replied that "no government, state or federal, can tell a man how much wheat he can produce on his farm for his own use."

These conflicting claims were made during arguments on the constitutionality of quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, challenged by a group of Montgomery County (Ohio) farmers.

Fahy contended that the theory of government advocated by Routzohn had "brought disaster to wheat growers and to the whole economy of the United States" before the passage of the act.

The Solicitor General argued that the amount of wheat consumed on farms affected the total amount marketed and hence could be regulated by the government.

Arguments were heard by the Supreme Court last term on the validity of the legislation authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to fix wheat quotas. A reargument then was ordered limited to whether the quotas could constitutionally be applied to wheat consumed on the farm of the producer.

Fahy explained that the law provided that wheat produced in excess of quotas could not be marketed or used on the farm unless penalties were paid. This was the only way, he said, that the regulatory plan could be executed in a practical manner.

"The relationship between the manner in which wheat is consumed and the price structure," he added, "is such that any exclusion from the quota system of the wheat consumed on the farm would tend to defeat the object of the statute."

Another Dayton attorney, Webb R. Clark, asserted that the production of wheat for use on a farm was "too localized a matter" for Congressional regulation.

Such action, he argued, "would not only effectually approach a centralized government but could eventually lead to absolutism by successive nulifications of all constitutional limitations."

The Ohio farmers challenged specifically 1941 legislation increasing from 15 to 49 cent sa bushel the penalty on wheat produced in excess of AAA quotas. A three-judge federal court action at Dayton enjoined collection of more than 15 cents a bushel.

Soldiers Apply For $25 Billion In Life Insurance

SCRANTON, Pa. (AP)—America's soldiers have applied for approximately $25,000,000,000 worth of insurance under rates offered by the Government, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, said at the 47th national encampment of Jewish War Veterans of the United States.

One year ago Johnny Doughboy had purchased only $1,500,000,000 worth of insurance, he said, indicating that the rise shows America's fighting men are well aware of the deadly seriousness of the war with the Axis.

France Redeeming Its External Bonds

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Holders of the government of the French Republic external loan of 1924 have been notified by J. P. Morgan & Co., sinking fund administrators, that $3,992,500 principal amount of the bonds have been called by lot for redemption on Dec. 1 at 105.

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UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

Restaurant Sales Up Sharply; Job to Feed War Employees

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Restaurant keepers who met the past week in their war-restrained twenty-fourth annual convention in Chicago have cause to rejoice over the accelerating current growth of their business. Americans are apparently eating in restaurants in larger numbers than ever before. August dollar sales in about 250 typical restaurants throughout the country showed about a 20 per cent increase over August last year, and this was the 40th consecutive such monthly increase. Largest increase, in the "East South Central" area, was 36 per cent, and next largest, 35 per cent in the "West South Central" area, over August, 1941.

Hotel restaurant sales showed a similar increase. To judge by a representative sample, they were also up 20 per cent, while room revenues were up only 16 per cent.

These figures are by Horwarth & Horwarth, leading hotel and restaurant accountants, but the Department of Commerce also publishes some monthly figures from the Census, which tell the same story even more broadly.

They show the climb in sales in "Eating and Drinking Places" in recent years in the following figures:

		Millions $
1929	(Monthly average)	175
1935	" "	200
1939	" "	293
1940	" "	310
1941	" "	360
1942:	January	381
	Februray	363
	March	411
	April	422
	May	443

This is an increase in gross sales of over 100 per cent in 1941 over 1929, and current sales are running at around 250 per cent (i. e. up about 150 per cent) over 1929. Figures for sales out of "Food Stores" showed no such increase; they were about $900,000,000 a month in 1929 and are now running about $1,200,000,000 a month this year. In other words, dollar-sales in "eating and drinking places" in 1929 were less than 20 per cent of the retail sales of "food stores," but now they run around 36 per cent.

Factories Feed Workers

The big increase in public or group feeding, however, outside of the Army, has been in factories in recent years. Interested trade sources estimate that there are now about 2,700 factories equipped to feed employees either from cafeterias and restaurants on the premises or from rolling canteens, against about 700 eighteen months ago, or at the beginning of 1941.

The practice of factory feeding began about the turn of the century, and was much furthered during and just after World War I, but it has made its fastest strides since the defense program started in June, 1940. It is probably safe to say that no arms plants of any importance have been erected without embodying in the original blueprints the necessary space for kitchen or other feeding accommodations for the workmen.

Reasons for this are numerous. One has been the development of big plants in little towns, as factories have grown in size and moved out into country where employees may have to travel far and local eateries cannot carry the load. Another is the increase in the number of women factory workers. They don't seem to like to cart lunch-pails back and forth, nor to be satisfied with cold foods. Another reason is the pressure from labor unions which, in the last year or so, have increased the frequency with which they have included adequate feeding facilities in their requests on managements—probably not without a friendly nudge from Washington. "Enlightened self-interest" has undoubtedly led many managements to install feeding facilities for their workmen and women.

In some cases war requirements have made it imperative, since in many arms plants, shipyards, etc., the employees are locked in from the beginning of the shift until the end, and the danger of sabotage from materials or instruments brought in lunch-boxes has encouraged factory feeding. In some cases guards are becoming so tough they not only open the workman's lunch parcel or box but squeeze his sandwiches.

Another reason has been that most new factories, particularly for the arms program, are so vast that unless the feeding of the employees is carefully organized a great waste of time would result from the workmen scattering long distances at the call of "soup's on."

Major reason, however, is probably the new nutrition drive, sponsored by Paul McNutt's Office of Defense, Health and Welfare. Fast-growing and far-reaching, the ODHW is encouraging in every possible way improvement in the diet of factory workmen, particularly through plant feeding facilities. In the United Kingdom a government regulation compels plants of 250 or more employees to have kitchen arrangements to provide hot food. It looks as though New York State authorities may be moving informally in the same direction.

A new code of regulations is being drafted here to raise the standards of factory feeding in this State and it looks as though New York is to be the guinea pig for other state programs in the future, and the State Commissioner of Labor has officially opined that it is "vital to the success of the war to have the army of industrial workmen receive food priorities equal to the Army fighting at the front." Favorite two-dollar phrase for the official goal is "optimal nutrition."

With men up in the tens of thousands working under the same roof, under a near-by group of roofs, or within the same premises, the scale and scope of factory feeding begins to reach fantastic proportions, and seems to be fast developing into an industry itself. Some plants operate their own feeding, hiring skilled restaurant men for the purpose and running on a non-profit, low-price, volume basis. Others farm the work out to professional caterers or industrial concessionaires such as Crotty in Boston, Fred B. Prophet in Detroit, Slater in Philadelphia, M. & M. in Baltimore and Canteen Company in shipyards between Norfolk and Bath. Some of these concessionaires feed into the hundreds of thousands of men a day, and handle as many as between 5,000 and 10,000 in a half-hour.

Two Feeding Methods

There are two major feeding methods—to have the men come and get it, or to have the food taken to the men. Cafeteria feeding has to be so operated as to avoid the dawdling in line so familiar to the metropolitan civilian. For this purpose the kitchens are operated constantly, and the food prepared in convenient containers for quick dispensal; and the lunch hours are staggered through the plants, so that the men can come in by batches. Or the food is carried to the men through the plant by rolling canteens or mobile trucks equipped with means of keeping the food hot or cold.

There are plenty of variations on these methods. In some cases the food is prepared in a central kitchen, then taken to various stands through the plant, where, by means of precise planning and placing of food, equipment, and cashiers' boxes, the men can get what they want in the minimum of time. This principle is carried even further; the feeding concessionaire to several large plants in a single neighborhood may operate a central kitchen where the food is prepared and from which it is trucked out hot to the various "stands" in the various plants, to which men in various departments are released at staggered hours.

Such arrangements make it easier for the government authorities to get their "optimal nutrition" ideas over. One concessionaire, for instance, the Canteen Company, co-operates closely with the Government by employing nutrition experts in its central kitchens to prepare the day's menus and supervise the preparation so that the men will get what they ought to get and like it. This makes a pretty good combination, with the government people naturally leaning on the theoretical side and the concessionaire naturally leaning on the practical side.

Paper helps out considerably in the problems of mass feeding because it is so easily disposable. One industrial concessionaire, for instance, has worked out a patented all-disposable, nearly-all-paper method of serving entire meals. Hot dishes, both main course and dessert, plus beverage, are put up in paper cups and containers, set down into a paper box something like the device by which the stewardess brings the meal on a modern airliner. Since even the utensils, being of wood, are disposable, the whole thing can be thrown in the trash can when the man is through with his meal, which he can eat off his knees out of the box at his bench in a factory or near his air-gun in a ship under construction or beside his bull-dozer on an airfield construction job.

The general idea seems to be that with meals being available on the job—hot, tasty, nutritious and cheap—and with the guards getting more and more troublesome every week at the factory gate in poking through the old-fashioned full dinner-pail, the factory workman will begin to take the "optimal nutrition" offered him and like it. And so another industry is born, and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare gets its nutrition program widened, the management gets its work done faster and better, the concessionaire gets his profit and expansion, and the workman gets a good square meal, and goes home to his wife and bairns in an even better humor than usual.

War Materials, Inc., WPB Division Conflict Settled

WASHINGTON (AP) — Conflict between War Materials, Inc., a subsidiary of Metals Reserve Corp., which finances big scrap salvage jobs with Government funds and the War Production Board's conservation division, which supervises the entire scrap collection effort, has been ironed by defining the jurisdiction of each, a WPB spokesman said.

The settlement, arrived at in a conference here, assigns to the conservation division, headed by Lessing J. Rosenwald, the task of locating sources of scrap—such as abandoned bridges or buildings whose demolition could not be handled profitably by private salvage companies—and originating plans for scrapping them.

War Materials, Inc., headed by John M. Hopwood in Pittsburgh, was restricted to the functions of financing and making actual contracts for demolition, in other words, carrying out the projects which are lined up by WPB.

The conflict arose, it was said, because each agency believed itself charged with authority to locate the projects and initiate plans for the salvaging, with the result that there was duplication of effort.

Officials Hit For Not Using Small Plants

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Taking cognizance of "grave charges" of government failure to utilize small plants in war production, the Senate Small Business Committee proposed today a new investigation "to place the blame where it belongs."

"Grave charges have been presented against responsible officials of the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission," Chairman James Murray (D), Montana, declared in a statement. "The evidence indicates that there has been a failure on the part of these officials to carry out the policy of Congress that small plants must be mobilized in war production.

While other witnesses criticized failure of administration under the Smaller War Plants Corporation, Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, (C. I. O.), declared yesterday that Congress must direct its attention "to the Army and Navy" if it is to handle war production.

Nelson "The Goat"

War production chief Donald M. Nelson, he declared, had no power over procurement and only uncertain authority over raw material allocation, but had let himself be "the goat" for production failures.

"Mr. Nelson has stubbornly failed to exercise his powers over procurement—to force the proper actions by the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission," Mr. Nixon said and added that the "subtle influences" of big business within the war agencies were retarding production through monopolization of war work by "preferred participants."

The committee sent word for the appearance Thursday of Commander F. P. Delahanty and Lieut. Commander S. W. Donogh of the Navy's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts for questioning about a recent Navy order a witness charged placed in the hands of two civilian manufacturers the entire production of ready-made officers' uniforms of all ranks.

Stanley J. Cummings, executive secretary of the National Association of Uniform Manufacturers, testified that when he complained of the effect of the order upon one manufacturer in the Norfolk, Va., area Commander Delahanty dismissed the matter by classing such manufacturers as "war casualties."

Too Much Paper Work

Mayor La Guardia, of New York, declaring he sometimes thought the typewriter and carbon paper were "the curse of civilization," offered to send to Washington some "dollar a year men who would really get tough" about the problem of distributing war contracts.

Mayor La Guardia said that delay in putting small New York factories to work on war contracts was caused by such paper work as investigations, reports and diagrams.

Mayor La Guardia said that it was up to the WPB to lay down a firm policy that would start things moving.

U. S. War Bill In September $5,500,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Increasing nearly $1,000,000,000 in the last month, current war spending is almost equal to the total being spent for civilian goods and services.

In its October bulletin, the Federal Reserve Board said the nation's September war bill hit a new high of $5,500,000,000 and was nearly seven eights as much as civilian consumer spending for the same period.

At the same time, civilian incomes increased to a rate of $116,000,000,000 a year, about $20,000,000,000 higher than during September, 1941, and about $44,000,000,000 above the rate during the same month three years ago.

Consumer spending in September showed a slight decrease in volume. Commenting on the decline, the board said the civilian standard of living was due for a gradual decline as the nation's concentration on war activities cuts into the supply of goods and services available for consumers. The decline, however, will be much less than in most countries, it added.

The board said that the cost of living already was showing signs of being anchored, with the exception of food prices which "have continued to rise."

In the six months since March, the cost of living has risen only about 3 per cent, as compared with 6 per cent in the preceding six months, the board said, attributing the steadying trend to the price stabilization program inaugurated last spring. It said the cost of living in September was about 118 per cent of the 1935-1939 average.

E. L. Bruce Co. Net Higher

NEW YORK—E. L. Bruce Co., manufacturers of hardwood flooring and lumber products, in its report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942 shows net profit of $711,507, after all charges including Federal income and excess profits taxes, equivalent to $4.75 a share on common stock after preferred dividend requirements. This compares with net profit of $581,156, or $3.67 on common stock, in the preceding fiscal year. Robert G. Bruce, President said that approximately 90 per cent of its business is now connected with the war.

Heads Utility

Prota

H. K. Hines

Elected President and a director of Tri-City Utilities Company, succeeding R. H. Ferguson, resigned. Mr. Hines formerly was district manager of company property at Frankfort, Ky.

Legislation Signed Handling Anti-Trust Violators After War

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Legislation suspending until June 30, 1945, the running of the statute of limitations applicable to anti-trust law violations, to permit prosecution of violators after the war, was signed by President Roosevelt today.

The legislation was recommended by the Secretaries of War and Navy, the Attorney General, and Thurman Arnold, head of the Department of Justice's anti-trust division, who wrote the President jointly March 20 that some prosecutions should be delayed to prevent interference with production of war materials.

"In the present all-out effort to produce quickly and uninterruptedly a maximum amount of weapons of warfare," they wrote, some court investigations and prosecutions consumed time of executives and others engaged in war work.

Under the bill, they pointed out, no one could escape ultimate prosecution, and no one can escape immediate investigation and prosecution unless his "undivided time" is necessary to the war effort.

The legislation would not permit postponement of proceedings against any one who "has sought actually to defraud the Government," the officials asserted.

Newspapers Praised For Contributions To War Activities

CHICAGO (AP)—Tribute was paid to the part that American newspapers have played in the war effort by Dr. Miller McClintock of New York, executive director of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Council, in an address before the quarterly meeting of the group.

"We recognize," Dr. McClintock said, "that you made great contributions through publicity, through local advertising, and through leadership in local organization of scrap salvage and other voluntary war groups. The force you have thrown behind the salvage effort alone is a great tribute to the loyalty, the unity, and the power of newspapers."

Dr. McClintock told the advertising executives that there was every reason to believe that the great war power which advertising already had demonstrated would be greatly increased in the near future. This, he said, came from the recognition of the importance of advertising as an informational and morale factor by the War Department in Washington, and the generosity and eagerness of business to support both local and national war advertising.

Fewer Life Insurance Policies Surrendered

NEW YORK (AP)—Life insurance policies surrendered for their cash value established a new low record in the history of the American insurance business this year, the Institute of Life Insurance announced.

A survey by the institute disclosed, the statement said, that the current rate of surrender was 23 per cent below that of last year and 79 per cent under the high point of 1932, the depth of the depression.

"This indicates how directly the call for policy surrender values is related to the state of business activity," the institute said, "increasing in periods of bad business and decreasing in boom times. That has been the experience since 1900, covering several depressions and booms.

"Today, with the nation in the midst of the greatest production boom in its history, we find the call for surrender values at the lowest rate in history."

Business Failures Fewer

NEW YORK (AP) — Business failures numbering 173 in the week ended Oct. 8 compared with 174 last week and 210 in the same week a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported. Failures of concerns with liabilities of more than $5,000 numbered 74 in the current week against 72 in the previous week and 83 a year ago.

U. S. Agencies To Be Further Decentralized

By Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Further decentralization of Federal Government—moving offices away from Washington—is in the offing.

That's what W. E. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Buildings, told a congressional subcommittee in hearings on the second supplemental national defense appropriation bill for 1943.

"We are now working on the basis that there will be no further construction in the District of Columbia," he said.

"We have told all of the departments and agencies that they face one of three alternatives. One was to use less square feet per person—we are working now on the basis of 80 feet—or to go to second and third shifts, or to move out of Washington.

"We have told them that Washington itself had reached the saturation point of office space, housing, sewer and water and hospital facilities, and schools.

"I think there will be further decentralization. I do not know how you can avoid it."

Situation Outlined

He gave Congress some figures on decentralization to date:

In addition to federally-owned space outside the District of Columbia, the Government is leasing 108,600,000 square feet of space, besides the rented post office quarters which total 13,462,000 square feet.

"The annual rentals accruing under lease arrangements, outside of the post offices, amount to $50,149,000; and, for the post offices, $10,366,000," he testified.

The appropriation bill, as passed by the House, carries $47,760 for a continuing study of the space problem—"in order to save rent for the Government," Mr. Reynolds explained.

"There is an opportunity, I think, of saving a great deal of money."

He pointed out that every department and agency has the right to lease its own space, although it has to clear through the Public Buildings Administration to determine first whether there is any Government-owned space available in the community in question.

However, under a 1935 act of Congress, the Buildings Administration is empowered to go into cities and lease entire buildings and require Government agencies there to move into them at expiration of their present leases.

Mr. Reynolds told the subcommittee this authority had been used thus far only in the case of one building in Atlanta "which has now been occupied for several years and has worked out advantageously."

This method offers a long-term pattern for decentralization, as most agencies now have regional offices.

"If you could take the various operations in these regional divisions," Mr. Reynolds said, "and put the people together, so that they can handle the business of the Government—so that the people do not have to chase all over the country—within a region, you can do a lot of work through regional offices and not get such heavy concentration and continuous expansion in Washington."

Of decentralization operations so far, he said:

"Most people that have been asked to move out of Washington have objected very much. Since they have moved, they are generally delighted that they did. They find living conditions better, costs are less, and I doubt if many of them will want to come back."

Right now, he said, "rentals are occurring so rapidly and space is so insistently demanded that you do not have much time to do anything with it."

Tremendous Expansion

In the District of Columbia, Reynolds said, space in federal buildings on Dec. 31, 1940, totaled 16,400,000 square feet. Last June 30 the total had increased to 22,460,000. Space leased in private buildings here jumped from 4,870,000 square feet in December, 1940, to 6,350,000 in June of this year.

Some related data came from the U. S. Civil Service Commission the other day:

Civilian employment in the executive branch of Government alone reached 275,362 persons in the Washington metropolitan area in August—a net increase of 1,361 over July, although approximately 1,200 employees were decentralized to other cities.

The pay roll for the Washington area was $48,124,986 in August.

Principal increases in employment during the month included: Office for Emergency Management (including War Production Board, War Shipping Administration and Alien Property Custodian) 1,213; War Department, 936; Navy Department, 572.

The month's decentralizations took about 500 persons in the Treasury's Bureaus of Internal Revenue and Public Debt to Greensboro, N. C., New York and Chicago; about 350 in the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service to Chicago; about 100 Civil Service Commission employees to field offices in Winston-Salem, N. C., and about 250 Social Security Board employees to Baltimore and various field regions.

Poultry, Egg Meeting Called

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has asked representatives of national and regional organizations of poultry and egg producers, dealers and mercantile exchanges to meet here October 14-15 to consider standards and grades for poultry and eggs.

Houses REAL ESTATE Apartments

Be Free from Home Cares . . .

be comfortable, warm, cheerful and carefree in one of our spacious apartments. 1, 2 and 3 room units. Wood-burning fireplaces. Complete Hotel Service.

Furnished (1 room and bath) from $75 a month, on lease. 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from $75 a month; furnished from $125 a month, on lease. Redecorated and refurnished to suit individual taste on extended leases.

Also Rented by the Day, Week or Month

Your "dining out" can be so pleasant in our quiet, spacious dining room. Dinners from $1.35, evenings 6 to 8. Sundays 1 to 2:30. Music by Muzak.

Planning a Party soon? Let us help you with the details.

TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 6800

HOTEL Beaconsfield
UNDER NEW OWNERSHIP
1731 BEACON ST. BROOKLINE, MASS.
Robert B Stocking MGR

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOYS 6 to 14; ocean air, good food, careful individual training; $30 month, public school or tutor. HENRY SHERROD, Port Orford, Oregon.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. 10 Different boxes. Cost 50c up. 62 Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Doehla, S-27, Fitchburg, Mass.

MUSIC

$150.00
SACRED SONG CONTEST
For details, write
The Harmony Music Publishers
64 EAST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

INSURANCE

WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE
680 Mass. Ave. GILES Cambridge
Kir. 2345 Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE

DEDHAM, MASS. — 6½-room white, semi-colonial; garage; fireplace, sunporch, hardwood floors; beautiful surroundings; select, quiet neighborhood; near trains, buses, stores; $7500. Dedham 1593-W.

NEWTON, MASS.—Must sell colonial 6-room home; oil; piazza, fireplace, extra lavatory; garden; near bus. LAS 7477 evenings.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FOR RENT, WABAN, MASS.—Furnished house, or half of house with kitchen privileges; 1 block from transportation, stores and library. Tel. Lee. 2010.

FOR SALE OR RENT

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Attractive home, on landscaped acre; beautiful trees; desirable neighborhood near station, schools, churches, buses; recently redecorated, 11 rooms, 4 baths, powder room, modern kitchen, screened porch; 2-car garage; sale or will rent $125 monthly; available furnished $165. Owner, A. L. Register, 922 Central Ave. Plainfield 6-3648.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS. — 137 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor MAin 4-5500
4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
With Fully Equipped Kitchens
Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED furnished apartment or sublet 1 or 2 rooms with kitchenette and bath; Boston proper; reasonable rent. Box K-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—FURNISHED

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Wanted from December 1st to March, furnished apartment or small house, 2 bedrooms, near ocean. MRS. JOHN BATDORF, 12 Hewett Road, Wyncote, Pa.

LEASE AND FURNISHINGS

N. Y. C., Midtown—Fully rented, 21 furnished rooms, 6 baths, on one floor; good condition; no brokers. Write Box K-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1310 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, Park Drive—Front room, newly renovated; refined business woman; elevator; no other roomers; refs. ex. Com. 5971 evenings.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—One twin maple room, one mahogany, on bath floor; shower; refined atmosphere. 90 Beech St. OR 5-6961.

FREEPORT, N. Y.—Furnished rm., privileges; pleasant home for business woman, accessible to shops and station. Tel. Freeport 1480-R.

Hotel SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES Friendly Service BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
Huntington
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., 65TH ST. W. (50 Central Park W.) THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB FOR WOMEN Exceptional opportunity women seeking well-appointed, cool rm.; mod. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable location; quiet; newly furnished; all transportations; near Park and church. CO. 5-9355.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Two comfortable single rooms available in private home; gentlemen; reasonable; convenient transportation. 5050 Chancellor St. 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Master Bedroom, private home. Gentleman-owner only other occupant; two semi-priv. baths; ample closet space. Unlim. phone; convenient trans. Breakfast if desired. One gentleman. Refs. required. WO 6947.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY, student of Christian Science, wants room, board and some care; Manhattan or Brooklyn. PL 5-8148, N. Y. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 290 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE B. STEVER, Bonded Warehouseman, 134 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
380 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

HELP WANTED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Man or woman as clerk. High Grade Fruit & Flower Shop. Apply Mr. Oemeter, 21 Brattle St. TRO. 0439.

WANTED experienced cook, 1st floor; must be happy, clean, orderly, Protestant; good wages. Full particulars and references in letter. POPE, Clinton Pl., Maplewood, N. J.

Local Classified
(Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON
TOOL MAKERS & DESIGNERS. Several ..... Art
PHYSICIST. Prac instr. dev ..... Od Bal
ASST PROD MGR. Mach shop exp $3200
PROD CONTROL MGR. Mach shop exp ..... Art
DISPATCH & ROUTING. Shop exp $35-45
SCHEDULING MAN. Prod exp $35-45
INDUSTRIAL & METHODS ENGRS ..... To $5200
METALLURGISTS & CHEMISTS ..... To $3000
DESIGNERS & DRAFTSMEN. Sev ..... Art
APPRAISERS. Mech. struct. elec ..... Art
ENGRS. Mech. elec ..... Art
MATERIALS Control Clerk ..... Art

SEVERAL men for general porter work, high-class retail establishment; must be strong, willing, absolutely honest; salary $36.00 for 48-hr. week. Write fully stating age and past connections. Write Box G-14, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SINGLE man for work on modernly equipped farm near New Milford, Conn., where 2 are now employed; good wages. Tel. MRS. REED, Wilton, Conn. 173 between 6 and 7 p. m. Reverse charges.

WANTED FOR CITY POSITION Experienced soda men out of the draft; no Sunday or night work; short hours and exceptional salary. Box G-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED — Assistant shipping clerk, stock boy, and colored porter; experience unnecessary. Gramophone Shop, 18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

IF YOU want to make extra money in your spare time, we have positions of many types throughout our store . . . From now until Christmas we have some full-time and part-time work for special sales of a few days a week. Come in and talk over the employment possibilities any time after 9:45 a. m. C. F. HOVEY CO. Employment Office, 3rd floor 33 Summer Street Boston

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Girl adept with hands help 3 days a week small store. Box K-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEVERAL girls or middle-aged women for temporary clerical work lasting about three months in Fifth Avenue retail establishment; some positions may prove permanent; salary $18.00. Write Box G-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED NURSE TO CARE FOR GIRL 3 YEARS OLD. BOX K-6, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON.

WANTED—Woman or girl as general helper, salary $40-$50. BLAIR LODGE, Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Sales Opportunity

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be a member of a Baltimore, Maryland, Christian Science Church, preferably a resident of Baltimore. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of three working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman.

Write Box E-49, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Christmas Cards, Excellent Commission. Free Offer. Sell famous exclusive line, 50 for $1.00 with name, samples free. Prize-winning Victory $1.00 box. Sample on approval. Deal with Leader. PEN-ARTRUSH STUDIOS, 154 Nassau Street, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AVAILABLE NOV. 1: ACCOUNTING EXECUTIVE. 35; college and business school graduate with public accounting and manufacturing experience as senior accountant, comptroller and treasurer. Write Box B-26, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENTION research workers! Translation of foreign articles. German, French, Italian, maths. A. CALDWELL, 180 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck 5484, Great Neck, N. Y.

COMPETENT woman wishes position in adult home as housekeeper; good references. Write Box S-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.

ONE in family. Light work. No laundry. Home rather than high wages. W. S., 51 Shirley St., Quincy, Mass. Blue Hill 4101. Not in Sat., P. M. or Sunday.

PRACTICAL nursing, care for children or light housework in family of Christian Scientists; willing to leave town. Tel. Sunset 2638, Address 941 Foss Avenue, Drexel Hill, Pa.

PRACTICAL COMPANION NURSE (Christian Scientist) offers her services; congenial, willing. Write Box S-30, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn., wishes reliable high school graduate for evening and week-end duty in dormitory in exchange for room, board and compensation. Write Box D-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

B. U. male student (Catholic) of fine family would like to work for private family in exchange for room and board. Write R. L. CYR, 200 Bay State Road, Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 34 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7388

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1941 PONTIAC, custom station wagon, practically new; radio, heaters, many extras. Box G-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS

HOOVER MOTORS INC.
Motor Mart, Park Sq., Boston HUB. 7100
Batteries still available. Get yours now!

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
30 East 10th St., N. Y. C. GT. 9-3090

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER RECOVERING SERVICE, quick, efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 317 Second Place, Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-6397.

FURNITURE

SOLID oak dining room set: 51-inch round table, 54-inch buffet, 3 chairs. Call BIG 7954 mornings, before 12 noon. (Mass.)

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

REPAIRING, REMODELING, COLD STORAGE. K. GARABEDIAN, 44 East Palisade Avenue, Englewood, N. J. Englewood 3-7281.

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND. 145 West 28th Street, N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur CH. 4-1424.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 733 Washington St., Boston.

LANGUAGES

FOREIGN LANGUAGES learned at home with Linguaphone Records—quickly and surely. 29 different languages available. Educators agree on its merits. Ask for information. C. W. HOMEYER & CO., INC., 480 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. 3519.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-5600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N. Y. C.

PRINTING

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY 15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO and electrical sales and repairs. HEFNER RADIO, 5684 Forbes Street, Hazel 0286, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

CHAKMAKIANS RUGS CLEANED AND REPAIRED Englewood 3-7631 Englewood, N. J.

RUGS FOR SALE

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Must dispose of several genuine oriental rugs; never been used. Call ASP. 3703, PARKER, for appointment.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MARIANNE QUICK, EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF PIANO, gives lessons in N. Y. C. and Bloomfield, N. J. Principles of Matthay. Visitors are welcome to hear a demonstration lesson by appointment. Enquiries 9 East 96th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Sacramento 2-8927.

PIANO, accordion, clarinet, saxophone; your home—Carnegie Studio. Frank Wunderlich. Col 8-9730, Dewey 9-1600, N. Y. Adults, children; popular, classic.

RECREATION, EDUCATION, EXERCISE, MUSIC Does your walk look like you? Learn to move with freedom. DALZELL-MARTIN STUDIO IN BOSTON 246 Huntington Ave. (opp. Symphony) Ken. 5450

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885 Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

Y-D TYPEWRITER REPAIR SHOP SALES and SERVICE—ALL MAKES CLEANING and REPAIRING 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Rm. 316 Lib. 8038

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING! I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

WEARING APPAREL

TOPLEY COATS and SUITS made to order; excellent workmanship, perfect fitting, 105 West 40th St., Room 709, N. Y. C.

New Jersey

EAST ORANGE

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Mabel French, Inc.

Gowns

25 PROSPECT STREET EAST ORANGE

Have You Had the 1942 **PASTIME PICTURE PUZZLES**

MEETING AT *Post's*

Rent them by the Day
622 Central Avenue

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7878

COAL—COKE FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 North Grove St. OR 3-0420

The Cake Cupboard
Baked Goods of Highest Quality from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

JEAN BRACKETT
HATS
Priced from 1.95 to 5.95
PERSONAL SHOPPING
2A Washington St., Near Main St.

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F T D A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
See
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison Street Or 4-4857

ENGLEWOOD

Otto Knuppel
30 East Palisade Avenue
Quality Foods
Formerly
SHEFFIELD FARMS CO. INC.
Telephone Englewood 3-6776-5

NEW JERSEY

ENGLEWOOD
(Continued)

EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-4348
14 Engle St., Englewood, N. J.
GAILY COLORED WOOL and SILK DRESSES for FALL

ELIZABETH

R. J. GOERKE CO.
CANTEEN SHOP
knows what they want
¶ A complete shop. Every desired gift for soldier, sailor, marine. If he's left the country mail before Nov. 1st to reach him before Christmas.

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

Accent on New Fashions of the Day
ROSE'S INCORPORATED
202 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.
Specializing
COATS DRESSES WRAPS GOWNS

HOBOKEN

Raincoats Showerproofed
U.S. CLEANERS & DYERS CO.
For service phone HOboken 3-0757
716 Washington St., bet. 7th and 8th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

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CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
777 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-3111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 3-1584 daily, except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing Heating
Sheet Metal Work
9 Boyden Avenue SO 2-2692

POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waves of Distinction
Hair Cutting a Specialty
166 Maplewood Avenue SO. 3-2297

POPULAR MARKET
Visit our fine, large, new store
167 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-1720
Daily Consignments of Fruit and Vegetables
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1200, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Crossword Quiz Answers

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A	L	U	T	A		U		C	L	A	R	A
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M	C	K	I	N	L	E	Y		M	E	S	S

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor— We Appreciate Your Patronage
LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

B & T
B. & T. Oriental Rug Works
Joseph Tahmasian Alex Boyadjian
23 Church Street Mo. 3-1310
SELECTED RUGS IN STOCK
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP

HENRY F. GOEPFERT
Incorporated
TIRE *Sales and Repairing*
SOCONY VACUUM GAS & OIL
15-19 Orange Road Phone:
684 Bloomfield Ave. Mo. 2-0510
Oriental Rugs Plain and Domestic Carpets

C. M. Arslanian
"Studio of the Orient"
25 South Park Street
Expert Washing Repairing and storage Phone Montclair 2-6260

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS
Ready-Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

Surgical Garments
Blanche Elaine Corset Studio
44 Church Street
Graduate Corsetieres Phone Montclair 2-9694

Dependable Insurance
Serving the Public More Than
FIFTY YEARS
HUGHES AGENCY
Montclair's Leading Insurance Concern

THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church Street, Montclair
Finest Quality Food

FROCKS COATS
GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
JUNIOR-MISS HALF SIZES
THE FRENCH SHOP
Women's Wearing Apparel
Open Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 9
493 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-1972

A GOOD RULE
When You Need Hardware
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Avenue
Phone MO. 2-3210 or 2-3211
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7287

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

"THE SHOP THAT'S DIFFERENT"
Nann's Flowers
Phone Montclair 2-2282 605 Bloomfield Ave.
Night phone: Verona 5-4546
Greenhouses, Verona, N. J.

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

BELLE BRENNAN
Millinery and Accessories
25 Church Street Mont. 2-8791

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-0400

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK
(Continued)

GRIFFITHS
"The Music Center of New Jersey"
• STEINWAY • KIMBALL • CHICKERING • MUSETTE • WINTER • HAMMOND ORGAN and NOVACHORD • MAGNAVOX RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS • SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 BROAD STREET • NEWARK, N. J.
234 MARKET STREET • PATERSON, N. J.
238 W. FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All Stores Open Evenings

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO. CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

NUTLEY

HUNTTING'S SERVICE STATION
Tire, Battery, Road and Towing Service
MARFAK LUBRICATION
Gas, Oil, Greases, Accessories
Nutley 2-0047 688 Franklin Avenue
Cor. Kingsland Road, Nutley

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $6.50 235 Main Street

HENRY F. SCHMIDT & CO., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment Greeting Cards—Books Gifts
350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

Austin's
MILLINERY
219 MAIN STREET
Corner Canfield Street

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR 3-9788
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Pl. SO 2-2260

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
4 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-3366

S. S. ROSS
Good Marketing
MEATS and GROCERIES
FRUIT and VEGETABLES
55 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-4600

Glover's Esso Stations
Dependable Home Motorcycle Service
BRING IN YOUR CAR FOR WINTER CHECK UP
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644 So. Centre St., Orange OR.4-8643

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PATERSON

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS Delivered in

Passaic	Garfield
Clifton	Rutherford
Paterson	E. Rutherford
Radburn	Wallington
Nutley	Carlstadt
Bloomfield	Belleville

PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE CLIFTON N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6364

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

Laundering Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Curtains
Blankets
Sam-O-Set Laundry
WX 1500

THE
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Every Garment Fitted
126 E. Front Street Tel. PL. 6-2182

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

Antiques
Old and Interesting Things
ROY W. GATES
Millstone Shop
114 Westervelt Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
Telephone PL. 6-3222

VAN ARSDALE'S
Shoes — Bags — Hosiery
OUR NEW LOCATION
137 West Front Street
Look for the Van Arsdale Street Clock!

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

WHITTON'S
Women's Apparel
of
Distinction
620 Park Avenue Tel. PL. 6-1148

Folks read—and heed With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

PINE CONE GIFT SHOP
Unusual, Inexpensive Gifts for All Occasions
Greeting Cards
E. PALMER 112 E. UNION AVE.
BOUND BROOK, N. J. TEL. 514-J

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEWOOD

Phone....
Ridgewood 6-4700
FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL • COAL • KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS • COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS • FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY • DEPENDABILITY • SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
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RIDGEWOOD 6-4700 N. J.

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE. RIDGEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

WE DO OUR OWN *BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING*
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
68 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

Place Your Insurance Through
Mason F. Ferris
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PH. 6-4847 and (Res.) 6-0192 W
LICENSED REAL ESTATE BROKER
Realtor, Approved H. O. L. C. Sales Office

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Smart Christmas Gifts
For Men and Boys
43 E. Ridgewood Avenue

Antiques
Nina Walker Robertson
RED MOON SHOP
Cedar Hill Avenue
Wyckoff, N. J. Phone Wyckoff 344-J

THE CHIMES TEA ROOM
189 E. Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.
Luncheon 11:30 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Dinners from 5:30 to 8 P. M.
For reservations call Ridgewood 6-3044

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

Gilbert & Mott Chevrolet
Sole Agents for
Lowe Bros. Paints
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For Quality RUG CLEANING FUR STORAGE LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING BLAKELY LAUNDRY CO. 156 Brunswick Ave. Phone 2-7123

UNION CITY

COMPLETE FALL STOCK
on Hand at Ceiling Prices
CLARIDGE SHOE SHOP
Expert X-Ray Fittings
4019 Bergenline Ave., bet. 40th and 41st Sts.

WESTFIELD

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O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods.
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3080, We. 2-3081
WESTFIELD, N. J.

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

MARTHA LORTON CANDIES
HOME MADE ON PREMISES
13 Elm Street Tel. We. 2-1904
WESTFIELD, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

VISWAT'S DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service for Almost 30 Years
235 North Ave. W. Tel. We. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

BERNARD'S
Successors to
BISSELL'S TEXTILE STORE
Dry Goods, Curtains, Domestics, Dress Goods, Yarns and Notions. Bedspreads and Custom Made Slip Covers.
210 East Broad Street Tel. We. 2-0298

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
626 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
Fruit Baskets
Vegetables
552 Main Street Telephone 6-3500

CHESTER

Miller-Flounders
Distributor of Golden Guernsey
SAFE MILK CHESTER 6129

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-93-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE'RE READY FOR CHRISTMAS
Our stocks are here—probably all we'll get. If you're wise you will do your Christmas shopping early—and we mean right NOW.
FORD E. O'DELL
24 WEST 10TH STREET

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality — Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH STREET Phone 22-136

Shetland-Tweeds
The toughest, sturdiest suit a man ever wore. It's your Victory suit at just $40. Rich autumn shades of Brown, Tan and Blue. Expertly tailored.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
FOOT SAVER SHOES
Exclusive With Us in Erie!

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Printzess Fur Trimmed Wool Fabric Coats and Hollander Fur Coats "1942-43" Styles.

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
Complete Car Service
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES — COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

HARRISBURG

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

Harolds VALETERIA
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
2407 Derry Street Phone 5232

Dr. M. W. Locke
SHOES
BERNARD'S
Dr. Locke Shoe Shop
DR. M. W. LOCKE
305 Dauphin Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

MAIN LINE—Wayne

Phone Wayne 1035
LA CASA HAIR STYLISTS
specializing in feather haircut and permanent wave
Corner Lancaster and No. Wayne Ave. Wayne, Pa.

Phone Wayne 1316—1317 107 N. Wayne Ave. Wayne, Pa.
Fairlawn Food Market
E. J. Mathews—J. D. Malloy, Props.

OLD YORK ROAD—Elkins Park

GIBSON . . . BURGOYNE
Personalized Christmas Cards in the most exquisite designs
Please put your order in now and be assured of getting them in time.
SOUSAN'S 8014 Old York Road Elkins Park, Pa.

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Some corner of your home needs a new table and chair from
Russell Smith, Inc.
Ogontz 4661 416 York Road

MONTGOMERY, Inc.
Apparel of Quality For Men and Women
JENKINTOWN

Outfitters to the Particular Woman
Gowns, Coats, Suits, etc.
Flo-Jean
615 West Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.
PHONE: OGONTZ 0985

Boswell's Stationery
Rustcraft Greeting Cards
Lending Library
Typewriter Rentals and Repairs
716 West Avenue Ogontz 6332

ALADDIN BookShop
Lending Library
Greeting Cards Latest Books
AIDA J. GILLIES
221 OLD YORK ROAD OGONTZ 4288

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown
(Continued)

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes with Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

PHILADELPHIA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 8200, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms
Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges

HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia MIC. 3134

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
WE PAY CASH for Old Gold
Special offers for desirable pieces of Antique Jewelry.
OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENINGS
109 So. 13th Street

SID KAUFFMAN
Tailors
Formerly with The Bacharach-Kauffman Co.
Biltmore Hand Woven Homespuns $50
Made to Your Measure
Open Friday Evenings
CROZER ARCADE — 1420 CHESTNUT ST.

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

PITTSBURGH
Mt. Lebanon

A Complete Line of Groceries
including many products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
ZE-WE'S
626 Washington Road, Mt. Lebanon
Pittsburgh, Pa. Phone Locust 2128

READING

Here as Always—
Dependable Qualities and Smart Fall Styles
CROLL & KECK
• Typewriters
• Fountain Pens
• Stationery
OFFICE SERVICE CO.
Walter E. Dietrich, Prop.
115 North 6th Street Dial 5453

Your Fashion Center of Exquisite Fall Flattery
. . . for Complete Assortments
. . . for Fashion-Correctness
POMEROY'S

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

"More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Then Any Other Kind"
940 PARK AVENUE

We are now taking orders for our own make Fruit Cake to send to the boys in camp and overseas.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Streets Dial 6253

SCRANTON

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

SEWICKLEY

If you have the will to win, nothing can keep you from becoming a successful saver.
We Will Welcome Your Account
The Sewickley Valley Trust Co.

Select Food Market
FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX
810 Beaver Street Phone 1900

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE

Wool Plaid Shirts
Sweaters and Slacks
For Her and Him
BUCHNER'S
Open Evenings

ALICE BARBER
Gifts
Old Bank Building
PHONE 1381

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over 10c Store
PHONE 1297

UPPER DARBY

Complete Apparel for All Men
• ARROW SHIRTS
• INTERWOVEN HOSE
• STETSON HATS
• FLORSHEIM SHOES
• SPORTSWEAR
• HATS
WEIL'S MEN'S SHOP
6932 Market Street Open Evenings
Del. Co.'s Quality Store for Men
ESTABLISHED 1923

The Blackstone Sweater Shop
Sweaters—Knitted Sportswear
Hand Knitting Yarns—Hosiery
Mail Gifts to Service Men Early
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

First Aid for Your Rugs
Clean them the (American-Way). A 9x12 Domestic Rug correctly and safely cleaned for only $3.95.
American-Oriental Rug Co.
7213 West Chester Pike
Upper Darby, Pa.
Call Boulevard 0159 right now!

Famous Shoes from Famous Makers
Cancellation Shoes
Men's—Women's—Children's
Separate Children's Department
X-Ray Fitting Equipment
Sheppard's
6804-06 Market Street Blvd. 9797

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods of Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor, McClatchey Bldg.
Market Street Blvd. 1553

for Hallowe'en
Children's Costumes
Masks—Wigs—Decorations
JONAS TOY SHOP
7028 Terminal Square
Blvd. 2284 Open Evenings

VOGEL'S flowers
When it is "A Matter of Quality"
Blvd. 0445 111 Fairfield Ave.

Fashionably Yours
Sport and Dress Coats with Character
RED ROBIN SHOP
64 South 69th Street
Open Evenings Blvd. 9771

GERLACH'S
Quality Jewelry
Skilled Repairing
Mail Overseas Gifts by Nov. 1st
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0451

We are specialists in ALL WOOL FACE BROADLOOMS. Only approved and tested qualities are represented.
WOLF
FLOOR COVERING STORE
(Formerly with John Wanamaker)
Ph. Blvd. 4827 7043 Garrett Road

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try Our Candy

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
Cherchill 0200 407 SOUTH AVENUE

YORK

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
For painting walls, ceilings
For painting over wallpaper
GEORGE'S 324 E. George St. Open Evenings

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

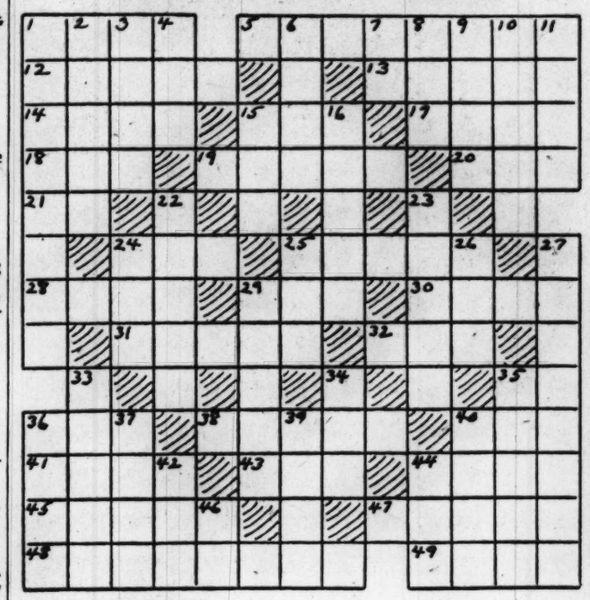
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Manuel Prado is President of what country?
5—Who composed opera "Manon"?
12—What is a soft tawed leather?
13—What was first name of Miss Kellogg, American dramatic soprano?
14—The Muses are sometimes referred to as "the ——."
15—Where are the Mendip Hills (abbr.)?
17—What West Indian plant is a source of indigo?
18—Dora's pet, Jip, in "David Copperfield," is what?
19—What is first name of Ibbetson, hero of George Du Maurier novel?
20—In golf, what is a hole made in one stroke?
21—Near.
24—A barrister is well versed in what?
25—José Iturbi plays what musical instrument?
28—Converts to one's service.
29—What is an implement for washing floors?
30—What is one of young spring shoots of the sweet potato?
31—Who was author of "The White Company"?
32—What Egyptian god is represented with goose on his head?
35—To exist.
36—What is downy covering on skin of a peach?
38—What is a Turkish money of account, the 120th part of a piaster?
40—What pseudonym was used by Dickens?
41—What Egyptian goddess was daughter of 32 Across?
43—To scatter seed.
44—What was beaten in race by a tortoise?
45—Golf course is called what?
47—What is a yogi?
48—What mountain is highest in North America?
49—Botch.

Down

1—Who was a son of Lycaon, and leader of Lycians in Trojan war?
2—Maggie Tulliver is heroine of novel by whom?
3—What is one of rounds of a chair?
4—North American Indian.
5—What is relationship of Mrs. Maylie to Rose Fleming in "Oliver Twist"?
7—City of Aiken is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
8—What is highest note of the gamut?
9—What is name of dog in "Peter Pan"?
10—What is first name of author of "All Quiet on the Western Front"?
11—A fictitious account is what?
15—Snakelike fish.
16—What is a West Indian tree or its plum-sized fruit?
22—Who was author of "The Four Feathers"?
23—The condor is found in most elevated parts of what mountains?
24—Conducted.
25—What American poet married Virginia Clemm?
26—Globe.
27—What is a small pincerlike implement for grasping or extracting?
29—Who is heroine of Bret Harte tale of same name?
33—What is said to be the "only universal tongue"?
34—What is a large evergreen tree of Eurasia and northern Africa?
35—What is first name of hero of a poem by Pushkin?
36—What is a slender thread, as that of a cobweb?
37—What is a covered enclosure prepared for roller skating?
39—What English poet wrote "Ode on Solitude"?
40—Would you bake or wear a Sally Lunn?
42—What is one of long wooden runners used as snowshoes?
44—What is thigh of a hog prepared for food?
46—What is symbol for tin?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

GREATNESS, *after all, in spite of its name, appears to be not so much a certain size as a certain quality in human lives. It may be present in lives whose range is very small.*—PHILLIPS BROOKS

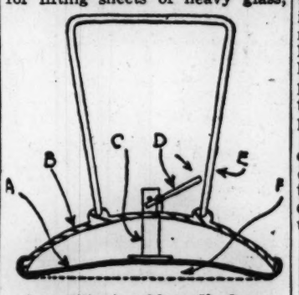
Did You Ever Wonder

How a Vacuum "Handle" Helps in Lifting Smooth-Surfaced Objects?

At sea level, under standard conditions, the weight of the air in the earth's atmosphere exerts a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch. This atmospheric pressure is utilized in various ways.

It is atmospheric pressure that pushes water from a shallow well up the pipe when a lift pump plunger reduces the air pressure above the water in the pipe. It is atmospheric pressure on the surface of the liquid in our glass of lemonade that forces the liquid up through the straw when we reduce the air pressure in the straw by sucking on it.

A recent device making use of atmospheric pressure is a special type of vacuum cup, which is used for lifting sheets of heavy glass, steel automobile tops, sheets of marble, and other smooth-surfaced objects. It also has been found quite useful in store and refrigerator showrooms for moving those rather heavy and awkward household appliances about.



A—resilient rubber diaphragm.
B—cup-shaped metal disc.
C—central post.
D—lever.
E—bale.
F—partial vacuum.

The vacuum lifter consists of a strong diaphragm of strong resilient rubber stretched over the bottom of an inverted shallow-cupped metal disc. The top of the metal disc is provided with a heavy wire loop or bale to be used as a handle. In use, the rubber face of the disc is pressed against the smooth surface of the object to be lifted and a small lever on top of the disc is operated by hand, lifting a central post to which the rubber diaphragm is attached.

This raising of the center of the rubber disc produces a partial vacuum and as a result of the reduced air pressure under the disc, the atmospheric pressure holds the lifter tightly against the surface to which it is attached. The device is capable of holding securely as much weight as a strong man can lift. It can be released when the lifting job is done simply by flipping the lever and letting the center post drop back to its original position.

The vacuum holder will work only on smooth surfaces. A rough or uneven surface would permit air to leak in around the edges of the disc and destroy the partial vacuum that does the work.

—W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

Detroit News: The housing shortage is only the half of it. Four sets of feet on the same Washington desk is an intolerable situation.

Milwaukee Journal: With the various wrestling holds now being taught the fair ones in the armed services, the postwar basement bargain will be something to behold.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"I not only haven't any sugar at home—I even owe my neighbors six cups!"

In Lighter Vein

Dessert?

It happened at a home for children. Meals are served in a commodious dining room. There is good, wholesome food and plenty of it. However, it is not served in stylish courses and the dessert, except when it is ice cream, is placed on the tables with the other food at the beginning of the meal. Small sauce dishes of fruit, pudding or cookies are usually the topoff.

This particular time, a small dish of horse-radish (same kind of sauce dish that held the cookies) was placed on each table intended to give zest to the meat course. One little fellow nearest this condiment ate all of it and on the way out of the dining room confided to one of his buddies that he was the only one at his table who got any dessert!—Chats.

Comparisons

An American soldier in England was giving some illustrations of the size of his country. "You can board a train in the State of Texas at dawn," he said impressively, "and 24 hours later you'll still be in Texas."

"Yes," said one of his English listeners, with feeling, "we've got trains like that here, too."—Wall Street Journal.

Words of Current Interest

Cleopas (Luke 24:18)—*Kle'-o-pas* (*e* long, *o* quick-long as in obey, *a* short).

The slight mention in Luke 24 has to suffice for a biography of the early disciple, Cleopas. He serves to dramatize the Gospel narrative for a moment and then disappears from the record. The name looks like one of Greek make, at least in the first two syllables. The *o* of the next to the last syllable, representing a short vowel in the original text, lets the stress, in the Anglicized form, go back to the first syllable.

Emmaus (Luke 24:13)—*E-ma'-us* (*e* short, *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in circus). By Webster's second choice, *em'-a-us* (*e* short, *a* quick-long as in chaotic, *u* clipped-short).

As for the location of Emmaus, investigators fail to agree. Map makers, on the strength of the "threescore furlongs" of the text, mark it four miles west of Jerusalem.

Longevity — *Lon-jev'-i-ti* (all vowels short except the first *i*, which is clipped-short as in charity). As a polysyllable, this word breaks apart in its first half into *lon-* and *gev-* and wants to be pronounced accordingly.

"Long duration of existence" is an Oxford Dictionary definition.

Magdalene (Mark 16:9)—*Mag'-da-len* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *e* long). By Webster's second choice, *mag'-da-le'-ne* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, first *e* long, second quick-long as in event). Webster's and Funk & Wagnalls agree in preferring the three-syllable pronunciation.

Polycarp—*Pol'-i-karp* (*o* short, *i* short, *a* as in arm).

Known as one of the Apostolic Fathers and flourishing not long after New Testament times, or from about the middle of the first to the middle of the second century A. D. In a writing of Polycarp's entitled Epistle to the Philippians, the Apostle Paul is referred to in terms of praise: "He, when among you, accurately and steadfastly taught the word of truth . . . when absent from you, he wrote you a letter." In the matter of career, Polycarp belongs to Smyrna.

Salutary—*Sal'-u-ter'-i* (all vowels short except the *u*, which is quick-long as in unite). Or, especially in Britain, *sal'-u-ter-i* (*e* as in maker, no secondary accent).

"Conducive to health" (Oxford Dictionary). Acquired in English from Latin, seventeenth century or earlier.

Shekinah—*She-ki'-na* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *i* long, *a* as in sofa).

The Oxford Dictionary defines it as "a glory or refulgent light symbolizing the Divine Presence." This well sums up, perhaps, the meanings the word has carried in theological discourse since three centuries or so ago when it was taken from non-Biblical Hebrew and made current in English. It is a good deal figuratively applied. The idea of "dwell" inheres in the ancient Semitic stem.

NEWS ITEM— MEAT RATIONING OF 2½ LBS. A WEEK PER PERSON MAY SOON GO INTO EFFECT.

NOT QUITE 2½ YET
WILL YOU GIVE ME A RATION CARD FOR MY PUPPY?
MISTER, I'LL GIVE YOU ANYTHING — ONLY TAKE HIM AWAY!
MEAT RATIONING BOARD
I BROUGHT MY OWN, CADWALADER.
BUTCHER SHOP
OH, WHY WASN'T I BORN A VEGETARIAN!
LUSCIOUS T-BONE STEAKS
PORTER HOUSE
SIRLOIN
ROAST BEEF
MAKE OUR STORE YOUR MEATING PLACE
L.F. VAN LEIM

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Just One Little Point*

By LE PELLEY

WE NEVER THOUGHT WE'D FIND YOU IN THE MILL, MR HERMIT!
WHY ARE YOU IN HERE?
WHY, I WANTED TO RUN THE MILL ...
I WANTED TO DO SOMETHING PATRIOTIC... SO I THOUGHT I'D FIX THIS MACHINERY UP FOR MAKING SWEATERS ..
WELL YOU CERTAINLY PULLED THE WOOL OVER OUR EYES! THEN YOU REALLY FIXED THIS MACHINERY TO MAKE SWEATERS... ?
ER... YES... I DID — BUT I OVERLOOKED ONE LITTLE ITEM... THERE'S NOT ENOUGH WATER IN THE RIVER ANY MORE TO RUN THE MILL !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —?—?—?

By RODGERS

WOW! "Military Secret" is a good nickname for that army dog friend of mine! Any spy that got anything out of him would be some spy
He told me he had a job I could do for him, got me all excited, and then he "hemmed and hawed" so long in telling me about it, it was time for him to go on duty before he got to the point!
All I know is - it may be nothing; or it may be important; it may be dangerous; or there may be nothing to it; he can't be responsible for me; in fact if I got into trouble he may not even be able to help me out; he has no proof — just a feeling!
But, I'm supposed to "sleep on it" and if I'm still interested, come back tomorrow!
Phew!
How does he expect me to sleep after all that?

The Adventures of Waddles—*That's One Vote, Anyway*

By THE HAGERS

As manager of Drake's campaign, I went to Lilly to explain.

"I didn't know whom I was hired Your mother to his chair aspired.

For Mayor Drake I need not plead; His wide experience we need."

"And Mother simply wouldn't do," Said Lilly. "Waddles, I'm with you!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Boys in Uniform

What kind of young fellows make up the armed forces of the United States? Commanding generals and morale officers, chaplains, parents — yes, and even the liquor sellers and other parasites that form a disreputable fringe around army camps and naval bases—have sought the answer to this question in various ways since America began building up its Army and Navy. The answer seems to be: "They're a fine lot, perhaps even a little better than the grand youngsters that served in the ranks during World War One. They are on the whole religious, highly intelligent, morally clean. In short, just what anyone would expect average young Americans to be."

Mothers have perhaps most often asked the question posed above. They have wanted to know: "What is my boy going into? What will his companions be like? Will he be exposed to greater temptations than he has had to face in his daily experience at home?"

While it is true that beyond the limits of the military reservations, harpies of vice hover about to prey upon the weak and unwary, this condition is clearing up, Government authorities report. Still, many lads in uniform are being exposed to such temptations who never met with them before. But the good home training and bringing-up of thousands of American boys are serving them well. It is not easy to turn such lads into evil ways.

And the average American boy is decent in behavior—naturally. Stanley High, in an article in the American Magazine, reports soldier attendance at army religious services in Southern camps averaging 85 or 90 per cent and the demand for Bibles growing. The Navy Chief of Chaplains says, "Never before in the memory of our oldest officers has there been such interest in religion throughout the Navy as there is today."

Many of the men in the armed forces were Boy Scouts. Their Troops met in church basements and parish houses, and they attended Sunday School. They came from American homes where the worship of God, love of country, respect for authority, the honoring of democratic principles, and contempt for dishonesty, immorality, cruelty, and oppression were inherent to their upbringing. They are not being taught to shoot, bomb, and bayonet out of personal hatred or revenge, but out of love for what is right and a determination that it shall prevail. When they come back, America's soldiers and sailors will be changed mentally only for the better, in most cases. Their foundation being sure, they will not return spiritually disillusioned or morally weakened, but rather strengthened and purified, as gold which passes through a refiner's fire.

Kitchen Eaters

Mr. Jeffers, the rubber director, was with the Senate Agriculture Committee discussing for a couple of hours the relative merits of cotton and rayon in tire cords. Some of the gentlemen from the South wanted a delay of a month or two in rayon-plant construction to see if cotton couldn't do the job as well or better. Mr. Jeffers, in forthright condemnation of pressure blocs, left no doubt that the answer was no. The atmosphere grew warm, but they parted friends.

That's the essence of what happened in Washington. It's important, but for many the significance will be that from this hearing has emerged a new national figure—the sort every American likes, a stocky little fellow from Omaha who won't be pushed around.

The Senators, at the end, asked if he wouldn't give a monthly report on the progress of the rubber situation. "Certainly," Mr. Jeffers replied. Then, he made it clear Senators were not to expect exclusive news coverage: "I think everyone ought to know where we stand. I am especially interested in the man who eats in the kitchen."

There's a good descriptive phrase for you. We can picture a few million Americans finishing their breakfast and the morning paper in the kitchen and deciding not to sell the old car, or turn it in for scrap, after all. "A man with as much drive as Bill Jeffers," we can hear them say, "should be able to get us a few tires. We'd better wait and see what he can do."

Mr. Jeffers told the Senators what millions of Americans who eat in the kitchen have been itching to say. He has brought them some relief and a great deal more confidence in the way things are to be run in certain parts of Washington from now on.

Friendly "Enemies"

Attorney General Biddle's announcement that some 600,000 Italians in the United States are to enjoy freedom from many restrictions imposed on enemy aliens can be gratefully received by the persons directly affected, by American citizens of all origins and by Italians who suffer plenty of restrictions in Mussoliniland.

To the not-so-enemy aliens whose sons Giaccomo, Giuseppe, Antonio, are citizens and even soldiers of the U. S. A., the Biddle statement removes a stigma that most of them did not deserve to bear. Perhaps they will appreciate this fact more than the physical convenience now to be permitted them. They can take pride in the record of behavior which shows that of their number only one-twentieth of one per cent have been found dangerous to the cause of freedom.

American citizens can find renewed inspiration in the fact that these people —drawn by ties of natural affection for their homeland, often the target of fascistic propaganda and the more susceptible to it because its rise has been identified with a pseudo-ascendancy for Italy—yet have remained conscious of the blessings that are synonymous with America. Put to a stern test they have shown themselves able to choose wisely for themselves and for the Italy they and the civilized world hold dear. Careful investigators have found that these so-called enemy aliens are less dangerous than some elements to be found among citizens.

Italians who now live like men without a country in a land dedicated by Il Duce to his own ambition and forfeited to that of Hitler will hear of Mr. Biddle's announcement with new hope. It tells them that while the self-supposed supermen of the Third Reich despise them as allies, Americans cannot cease liking them even when they remain in name enemies. It tells them that the United States feels strong enough today to be generous. It reminds them that the cause America fights for has proved itself to hundreds of thousands of their fellow-countrymen, and has a place for them as free men and as Italians.

Possibly the Biddle statement is a first step that will lead to the lifting of restrictions on other "enemy aliens" who have proved their loyalty to the United States.

Who Wants It?

Though it is hard to believe, President Roosevelt and the Social Security Board plan to ask Congress for vast changes in America's young social insurance system. Principally they seek entirely new types of compulsory government insurance. They also advise an extension of the coverage of the system to bring in more than 20,000,000 workers now exempt. In addition they would take away the social insurance the States now administer—unemployment compensation — to further increase the already great centralization at Washington.

Who wants to pay still more taxes for new types of compulsory insurance of very dubious value? Obviously there is no widespread popular demand. Ask anybody on the street what disability insurance is and four out of five probably would not know. Yet the Social Security Board is urging, and the President has agreed, to call for a national system of disability insurance covering perhaps 80,000,000 people and costing from $750,000,000 to $1,250,000,000 a year. They also sponsor compulsory hospital insurance, costing another $300,000,000 or $400,000,000 annually. In both instances, the organized medical profession disapproves.

Support is said to come from organized labor. Officially, yes. Yet rank and file enthusiasm is by no means general, and official sponsorship of the kind that counts is lukewarm. On the other hand, how about the farmers? When has even one of the two big farm organizations ever voted to take a step towards compulsory health insurance? That is precisely what the proposed new insurances mean, and the announced objective of the Social Security Board.

In Congress itself there has never been anything like a majority for compulsory health insurance. The unwillingness of Congress became strongly evident three years ago when the first important bill to this end was up. President Roosevelt laid it aside.

Social Security taxes would have to be raised to finance the cost of disability and hospital insurance. If the Senate plan of freezing the present social security taxes is needed to head off further innovations, the House would clearly do well to agree.

The Bookshelf

Sims and the Navy

The present world struggle, instead of bringing the first World War closer, seems to have relegated it to the realm of ancient history. The accent upon speed, upon new weapons of revolutionary destructiveness, and above all upon airpower, has made the experience of twenty-five years ago seem distant and outmoded.

But since it was the past which made the present possible, a great deal can be learned about today's warfare by studying the progress and mistakes of those who did the job before us. We can thus remind ourselves that other days have been just as difficult and that perseverance and intelligence have won their way to victory for this country before.

* * *

An excellent book to read with this in mind is Elting E. Morison's ADMIRAL SIMS AND THE MODERN AMERICAN NAVY (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $5). It is an intimate, personal and highly successful biography of one of the most important and influential individuals ever to sail with the United States Navy. More significantly, it is also the story of American naval power at the period of its greatest development.

William S. Sims entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1876 and retired from the Navy in 1922. It is safe to say that during that period he did as much for American seapower as almost any man in history. It was a period of great change and Admiral Sims was the type of man who not only enjoyed change but worked unceasingly to bring it about. He was a naval traditionalist in the best sense of the word only; he was far from being one when it meant refusing to recognize that naval warfare was undergoing profound modifications.

Although it is sometimes unfair to ascribe this or that development to the influence of one man, it is correct to say that Admiral Sims was primarily responsible for a number of crucial developments. It was he, for example, who worked incessantly to increase the accuracy of American gunfire at sea. He was a prime mover in behalf of the large and heavily-gunned ship as against the lighter, faster, and weaker ship. There are even those who give him a major share of the credit for the institution of World War convoys, although it seems probable that circumstances would eventually have overcome the strange resistance of the British Admiralty to this system of maritime protection.

* * *

First and foremost, Admiral Sims was a fighter. Once he was convinced of the logic of a move, he pushed at it until it was accomplished. It was inevitable that he should make many enemies, since in any period he who shows imagination and persistence offends those who are wedded to bureaucracy. Yet he always found support in the right places at the right time. It is interesting that two of the persons who most fully recognized Admiral Sims's ability were Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt, the former as President and the latter as Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the last war.

In such times as these, it is good to know that the American Navy can produce such men as Admiral Sims.

J. G. H.

Our Readers Say—

"Be Beautiful for Victory"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is a lot of publicity going on now, stressing the urgent necessity of a change in the people's attitude toward the war situation. Slogans like "all-out war effort," "sacrifices," "stripping life of non-essentials," appear daily in papers and on posters. The shortage in manpower and in raw materials is emphasized. Facts about women's participation in filling the gaps in the war economy fill long columns in the papers.

To a certain extent producers of non-war materials could be induced to adjust their equipment and facilities to the production of the implements of war. Watch and radio factories, e. g., produce navigation and aviation instruments, soapmakers increase their production in glycerine and so forth. However, some lines of business dealing with obvious non-essentials and luxury goods not only seem to go on with their business-as-usual policy but try to abuse the emergency of this country by silly, tasteless advertising.

A maker of cosmetics draws a parallel between the fighting front and the "beauty front," assuring that, although he now produces war material he is supplying women with manicure preparations in larger volume than ever. A maker of flexible girdles praises his product as a help for a girl to become "his favorite morale builder-upper" by showing an army officer with his admiring look fixed on her shapely waistline. A broad-grinning sailor is shown with a particular cigarette brand that he claims to be his essential strength to stand his hard duties. War workers are advised to improve their working capacity by chewing more gum.

"Chew for victory," "smoke for victory," "drink whisky for victory," "be patriotic and slenderize," "alkalize for your country," "be beautiful for victory"—what a series of frivolous slogans, and how repellent in their lack of sincerity and logic at this time when only a more realistic attitude of the public can save America and the rest of the civilized world.

Is America short of manpower? Yes—as long as the production of fancy stuff and its application absorbs millions of workers of both sexes. Is America short of raw material and machinery? Yes—as long as huge quantities of alcohol, fats, dies, oils, and rubber are used for making liquors, nail polish, beauty cream, chewing gum and other by-products of our glorious civilization, as long as valuable presses, mixers, grinders and other processing equipment are kept busy producing them.

Why not cut out the manufacture of all these superfluous things for the duration? Why not draft the millions of workers from distilleries, soft-drink factories, chewing gum plants, cosmetic industries, beauty parlors, for work on essential war goods? All-out war effort, not in words only, but also in action!

H. F. LASSNER

Boston

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Music to Our Ears

HERE-TRY THIS ON YOUR FIDDLES!
U.S. PUBLIC
"I DON'T INTEND TO BE INFLUENCED BY ANYBODY, ANYWHERE, ANY TIME!
Wm M Jeffers Rubber Director
POLITICS
SELFISH INTERESTS BLOCS

An Evening With the Propagandists

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

It is thirty seconds to 10 and I'm back in my London flat just in time. I've spent all day in the British Broadcasting Corporation's buildings, as raw and chilly as warehouses under Government order not to turn on furnaces till November 1. I drop a shilling in the gadget in my own room that permits me to get a bit of warmth from an electric grate. Now I snap the switch of a table radio set. Listen carefully; it will begin in a minute.

Yes, here it comes. "News from Italy." A woman's voice announces it. Now a man's voice. Let me turn it louder. He is speaking in a high over-refined accent, like a woman's club lecturer. He is telling about a "youth meeting in Vienna" and about how "wonderfully cultured and spiritual it all was, and how they came from "all over Europe" to enlist "for God, Fatherland, and family, the three points that Bolshevism denies."

Well, enough of Mr. La-de-da. This is Axis propaganda. He is trying to drive in a wedge, in fact a couple of wedges. He is trying to capture your intellect. He would like to make it appear that all Europe is united and he would simultaneously like to scare you by the bogey of Communism.

* * *

Now it is 10:30. I do some more dialing. Through static there rises now and then a slow measured voice without accent telling of "losses" of American transports on the Atlantic. There is something sinister in this voice. I can imagine the owner of it with a long blacksnake whip beating somebody's back and making cultured jokes about his writhing victim as he rests his arm. This is William Joyce speaking—Lord Haw Haw—here in my room on this rainy night.

There are other Axis spokesmen in English. This battle of the ether-waves goes on every minute. There's a man supposed to be Lieutenant Stewart-Baillie, cashiered British officer, who is pouring forth venom; through the week there are Dietze and "Lancer" and "Rangefinder" and "Q. K." and Kaltenbach, who beams the tale to the United States tonight that Hitler isn't taking Stalingrad just this minute "because he feels acutely the unnecessary loss of every soldier." (Believe it or not those are his words.) There's Paul Revere. This Revere is a German propagandist, and he's rather good tonight; he has an "open letter to President Roosevelt" wherein he beseeches him to resign, beginning with the plea on behalf of an "overwhelming majority of graduates of our beloved alma mater, Harvard College."

There are others, though not all on this night. One of the most extraordinary is Ezra Pound, the expatriate poet, broadcasting from Italy. He has a pretentious, condescending, rumbling style and rolls off amazing self-contradictory things about economics and monetary power, whereof he obviously knows nothing, that are really rather amusing. "Good old Ezra," I find myself saying after sinister, mendacious Joyce.

* * *

Now let me turn the dial a little. I wish you could hear this queer sound. It goes "tiddle tiddle tiddle tiddle," on and on and on. It is there all night and all day. That is a "jammed" wave length. Germans are doing it. British don't jam German broadcasts. Germans do it because they are afraid to let the conquered people and their own people know the facts.

I have asked dozens of people over here if they listen to German broadcasts. They yawn and say they don't any more. They just don't have time. They did at the start of the war. It was rather good fun then and Lord Haw Haw had a certain grim humor. But now it is just too silly. I think that if many Americans got these programs they would decide that way, too, after three months.

It is all very decisive and a trifle condescending. The programs to Britain warn of America; programs to America warn of Britain; programs to Russia warn of Britain and America. Germany is twisting and warping the words of reputable British and American newspapers and statesmen all of the time, in all languages, all over the globe.

What is B. B. C. doing to meet this mental attack? Most people, even in Britain, think of B. B. C. merely as a State-owned, advertisement-free radio monopoly, putting out rather stodgy entertainment in English that everybody criticizes but manages to bear.

Actually B. B. C. has 12,000 employees, 200 buildings scattered over Britain (which means it need not go off the air in a raid as Berlin does), and circles the globe with such a polyglot complex of broadcasts that it moves from continent to continent with the sun and forms in many ways the greatest single instrument of warfare short of actual arms possessed by the United Nations.

* * *

If the French, the Dutch, or other conquered people rise in revolt when "Colonel Britton" resumes the air, as he has promised, to announce a second front, it will be because of B. B. C. broadcasts going out in forty-four languages and dialects, day in and day out, around the globe from stations far more powerful than any in America. Beamed programs from America are re-broadcast by B. B. C. It launched the whole "V for Victory" campaign. Primarily B. B. C. puts out factual material, 80 per cent of it news, and if there is a British defeat it announces that, too. As an official said to me, "Everybody knows Goebbels is a liar and when the ultimate test comes, our strength will be that we have never forged any checks."

From Occupied France it is the only creditable source of news for Vichy France, and vice versa. Furthermore, 500 specialists "monitor" Axis stations in thirty languages as part of B. B. C.'s work and every twenty-four hours catch one million words, the equivalent of ten novels, which they squeeze into a daily 60,000-word summary. The story of B. B. C.'s success is told in a nutshell. In Britain, Axis propaganda is stopped by yawns, not jamming, while in conquered Europe men are shot for listening to B. B. C. but risk their lives to do it all the same.

It is midnight now and time to switch off this little box. But though the campaign temporarily stops in Britain, it will move on tonight to other continents in other languages, and girdle the globe in the invisible and unceasing duel of the ether.

The Wide Horizon

Scrap—To Win the Peace

By Violet Alleyn Storey

NEW YORK

"GET IN THE SCRAP TO WIN THE WAR."

Everyone realizes the immediate purpose of the current nationwide scrap-collecting campaign. And yet, the more discerning may see in this salvage drive a challenge not only for the present but for the future.

"I never before realized," a life-long New Yorker remarked the other day, "until I began to search for scrap, how much of it there is in town—in Manhattan and Brooklyn particularly—and I mean both literally and figuratively. Yes, tons of scrap or what should be scrapped in order that it may be forged into something that will help win the war. I had never before been aware of the wretchedness of so many houses and tenements that still are occupied by so many Americans. Take Chinatown, for example, and the Bowery. Take the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. Scrap—that's all so many buildings are fit for: scrap to help win this war for human freedom, not for homes in which humans must live, and the sooner such places are scrapped the better."

Have we in New York been blind to our city's defects? We have heard the city called the City of Light. Has that light, much of it artificial, blinded us to the existence of the dismal side which so needs brightening?

* * *

Another New Yorker remarked: "There is something very exhilarating in seeing all this junk brought out into the open. One looks at it and realizes that the city's cellars are cleaner now, that store rooms no longer are piled with dust-covered, worthless articles, that buildings and structures that serve no purpose are being razed—all of this to make way, after helping to win the war, to win the peace—a clean, streamlined, up-to-date peace."

Why not, then, adopt the slogan, "Scrap to Win the Peace?" Not tangible scrap, like these old iron shutters, street-car rails, useless ornaments and fences, discarded toys, girders from razed buildings, ancient rubber tires, and all the rest, but "scrap" that is invisible and without outward manifestation other than in the mistakes that caused us to lose the peace last time?

Why not take inventory, not alone of one's cellar and store room, but of one's mental processes? The time seems ripe for it. Not only for individuals, but for entire communities—the whole Nation, the United Nations. Now is the time to bring into the open and turn into scrap-to-win-the-peace such useless and encumbering conceptions as racial and class prejudice, revenge, intolerance, injustice, pride, selfishness, isolation.

* * *

Such "scrap" as this, brought forth from the murky corners of consciousness might, like the visible, tangible scrap, be forged into something worth while—into weapons to win the peace, into tolerance, understanding, unselfishness, compassion. Then, there would result, from the present conflict, a global new order worthy of the name—a truly brave new world.

"Scrap to Win the Peace!" While we are collecting scrap to win the war, let us, individually and collectively, search our hearts and minds for this invisible "scrap" that must be brought forth from darkness if we are not again to be plunged into a chaos like that of the present. This "scrap," destructive in its present manifestations, must and can be forged in the white heat of clear thinking into weapons of altered character, ready for constructive use.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

"One Great Family"

As a member of an infant empire, as a philanthropist by character and as a citizen of the Great Republic of Humanity at large, I cannot help turning my attention sometimes to this subject. I would be understood to mean that I cannot avoid reflecting with pleasure on the probable influence that Commerce may hereafter have on human manner and society in general. On these occasions, I consider how mankind may be connected like One Great Family in fraternal ties.

I indulge a fond, perhaps an enthusiastic idea that the world is much less barbarous than it has been, its melioration must still be progressive; that nations are becoming more humanized in their policy; that the subjects of ambition and causes for hostility are daily diminishing; and, in fine, that the period is not very remote when the benefits of a liberal and free commerce will pretty generally succeed to the devastation and horrors of war.

—GEORGE WASHINGTON in 1798.

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